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A HISTORY OF
THE GERMANTOWN ACADEMY



GERMANTOWN ACADEMY IN 1910

A
OF THE
GERMANTOWN
ACADEMY

PUBLISHED UPON THE
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE SCHOOL'S FOUNDING
I 9 I 0

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TO

WILLIAM KERSHAW

MAKER OF THE GERMANTOWN ACADEMY OF TODAY

THIS HISTORY OF ITS EARLIER DAYS IS

DEDICATED BY HIS BOYS

GERMANTOWN

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INTRODUCTION

THIS book is a history of the Germantown Academy from the time the thought of the school took form in the minds of the citizens of colonial Germantown until the principalship of Dr. William Kershaw. The committee in charge of its publication believe that the boys, graduated at the school during his headmastership, have taken as prominent a part in the life of their town and state and country, as those graduated during the principalship of any other man. It would have been pleasant, indeed, to chronicle their years in the school and in affairs, and to discuss the educational methods of Dr. Kershaw; but the committee have felt that this period is still incomplete, that its oldest boys have but come to the fulness of their life-work; and, as recording history in the making is always unsatisfactory, the committee have decided to leave the account of the years 1877—1910 to younger hands. The committee have felt, too, that as the story of the school in this generation is a household word in Germantown there is the less need of recording it now.

In the time at their disposal the Committee have found it impossible to make this history as full as they

would like. No one can be more aware than they how much more research remains to be done, especially in the investigating of the biographies of the graduates of the school. It is in this respect, indeed, that most school histories fall short, and the committee feel that in a school with so long and honorable a history as ours a matriculate catalogue is as necessary as in a college. Not until such a catalogue is compiled can there be written a history of the Germantown Academy which will fully reveal the contribution of its students in the development of their country.

In science, both pure and applied, especially in medicine, for which our city is so famous, the boys of the school have, many of them, won renown. In the law, in the ministry, and in the profession of teaching the graduates of the school have had more than their proportion of success. In literature and the arts, too, they have made their mark. In business their names are among those of the men that have largely attained; and in public service, both civil and military, Germantown Academy boys have done their part.

The committee is indebted to many for help with this book: first of all to the late Rev. William Travis, for his "History of the Germantown Academy" (1882), which has made easier the way for this history; and second to Mr. Joseph Jackson, whose knowledge of old Philadelphia is so extensive, for his research in behalf of the committee among the school records and in the library of the Historical Society. Acknowledge-

ment for much aid is due to Mr. R. L. Perot, whose list of the matriculates of the school is appended; to Mr. Reed Morgan and to the Rev. Ellison Perot for their Alumni Catalogue; to Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham, whose manuscript material concerning the history of the school has been freely drawn upon, especially for the list of teachers and trustees; to Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, who has read the proofs and corrected them out of his large knowledge of the history of Germantown; and to Mr. E. I. H. Howell, Captain W. Franklyn Potter and Dr. Alfred C. Lambdin for reminiscences of school days and school fellows.

EVERETT H. BROWN, *Chairman*
HORACE M. LIPPINCOTT
GUERNSEY MOORE
SHELDON F. POTTER, JR.
CORNELIUS WEYGANDT
F. CHURCHILL WILLIAMS

ODE

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING
OF GERMANTOWN ACADEMY

Bell in the belfry-tower !
That hurried our steps to school—
Crown of the ancient rule !
That wast more than a symbolled power—
Walls of Time-touched grey !
That our boyish fingers have crumbled—
Again we come thy way
In a pageant of honor—humbled.

Humbled in praise and song
As humbled in pride and might,
For the days on thy threshold were light,
But the days since our going are long ;
In the maze of the march we are blind,
And thou seem'st but a glimmer, a phase—
And our vaunting of strength were as wind
And as wind our outpouring of praise.

Yet what of gladness and pleasure
 (Remembering *thy* days of our youth)
 That the sower of mysteries, Truth,
Has culled us in gradual measure
From her thunderous seed-lands of Law,
 We bring to this singing-time,
That again we may see as we saw
 When we raced to thy belfry-chime.

To-day thou art honoured with years !
 With the praise of times that are fled !
 O what is there left to be said
That the ghosts of our elder peers,—
Whose feet wore thy door-stone down
 When the hand of the king reigned here
In that sign of a rusty crown,—
 Knowing not, should come back to hear ?

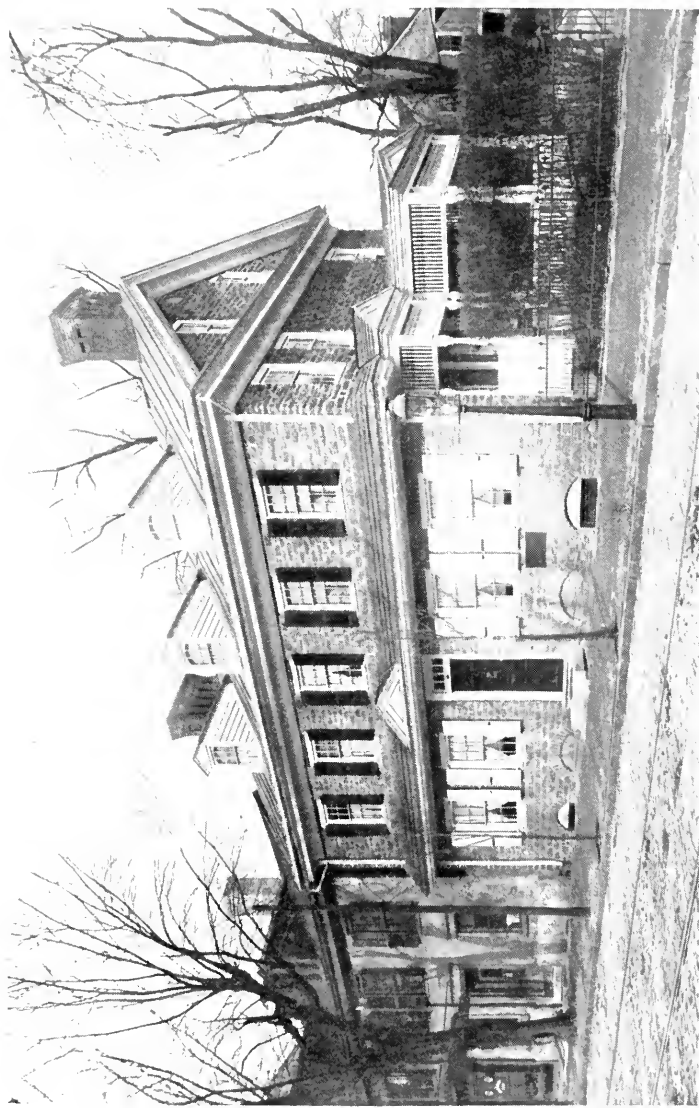
Thou art old with the spirit of Youth,
 Thou art young with the raiment of Age,
 Thou hast Legend for panoplage,
Thou walkest the ways of Sooth ;
In thyself thou art full of state,
 To those of thy breast thou art known :
That Mother is truly great
 Who is noble unto her own.

Now we turn to thee with men's eyes,
Knowing thee what thou art—
Keeper of boyhood's heart
From the after-thorns of surprise!
Buckler of boyhood's mind
'Gainst the windy arrows of doubt
Which the chance of a day can unbind,
Yet the task of a life not rout.

Now we turn to thee with men's eyes,
Who are more of the child each day.
Lo! our playthings are taken away,
But we do not learn to be wise.
Yet thou in us art fulfilled,
In our orchard of deeds is thy fane;
Thou seest in us soil tilled,
In thee we see childhood again.

Bell in the belfry-tower—
Crown of the ancient rule—
Grey walls of the grey old school—
Mystic and cherished dower
From the mind of boy to the man,
From the heart of youth to age,
From the time when light laughter ran
To this harvest of heritage.

WILTON AGNEW BARRETT
Class of 1905



THE GREEN TREE INN

The Union School of Germantown was organized at a meeting of citizens held the 6th day of December, 1759,
in this building, the home of Daniel Mackinett, now 6019 Germantown Road

A HISTORY OF THE GERMANTOWN ACADEMY

CHAPTER I

FOUNDING THE SCHOOL

THE Germantown Academy was born of that alliance of German Sectarian and British Friend that has given Pennsylvania so much that is worthy and substantial. It was founded as a Union School, and long before it was known as "The Academy," and even before it was known as "The Public School of Germantown" it was "The Germantown Union School." The first entry in the minute book of the Board of Trustees tells how large and tolerant and reconciling, how truly union in spirit, was the purpose of its foundation. "At a meeting of several of the inhabitants of Germantown, and places adjacent," runs the first minute, "at the house of Daniel Mackinett, in said town, on the 6th day of December, 1759, it was unanimously agreed upon by those present that a large, commodious school-house should be erected in said town, near the centre thereof, two rooms on the lower floor whereof should be for the use of English and High Dutch, or German

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Schools, and be continued for that use, and no other, forever; and that there should be convenient dwellings built for the schoolmasters to reside in." At this first meeting to inaugurate the movement a Committee was appointed "to promote and procure subscriptions of all such well-affected and generous persons, as were willing to contribute to and assist in said undertaking." It may be assumed that the members of this Committee either were present in person or had authorized the use of their names for any service they could give the new undertaking. These were Christopher Meng, Christopher Sauer, Baltus Reser, Daniel Mackinett, John Jones, Charles Bensell and Daniel Endt. Whether Joseph Galloway was present we have no means of determining, but at the meeting for organization in the January following he was chosen one of the first trustees.

There were at that time at least two schools well established in Germantown, the school of the Friends' Meeting and the German school taught by Hilarius Becker, or Baker, as the name subsequently appears in Philadelphia history. At that time it was customary in the German settlements for such churches as maintained an ordained clergyman, to have him also act as schoolmaster, and there well may have been other schools of this sort in Germantown.

It was evident the proposed Union School was to be of a higher grade than those intended to inculcate a rudimentary knowledge of the three R's. If such higher education was desired, however, it was already within reach at the College of Philadelphia, although it should be borne in mind that Germantown was

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farther from Philadelphia in 1759 than it now is, when the time to be considered in travelling between the two places is taken into consideration, and when the means of transport at the disposal of a traveller then and now are also included in the measuring calculation. It does not anywhere appear that the children of the town were being neglected so far as school training was concerned, but it is patent that the higher branches desired were to be obtained only at an institution for whose management neither Friends or German Sectarians felt sympathetic attraction. While the Friends maintained an Academy of their own, the most ancient in the Province, its scope was far more limited than that of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. But the sponsors for the latter represented a party that had grievously offended the Friends and had given that offence continuously. The Quaker or Assembly Party still held the whiphand in the exciting political situation in Pennsylvania, and it is not difficult to imagine that the Friends in Germantown and in Philadelphia should be willing to lend assistance in the establishment of a High School that might be destined to rival the Proprietary Academy in the capital. By such a move they might be able to pay off old scores on the Provost and the Episcopalian Party, and assuredly they would strengthen themselves with the Germans whose votes kept them in power. It was the part of good politics to do this, and the early Friends in Pennsylvania, in a quiet way, were often able politicians.

In December, 1759, Christopher Sauer, the first of that name, the many-sided man who was as definitely

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the dominant political power among his fellow countrymen in the Province as any state leader of the present time who can be named, had been dead over a year. But his son, who bore the same name, lived, and as he advanced the printing and publishing business established by his father, he also was sufficiently in sympathy with the public undertakings in which his father had been interested to take them up, where the able hand of the old printer had laid them down, and carry them onward to success. It is not at all unlikely that the elder Sauer had, before his death, spoken of the possibility of success in establishing a High School for Germans in the town, although he did not give his approval to such higher education as was given at the College and Academy of Philadelphia. What he did desire, however, was that the children of German Colonists might be taught in the tongue of their fathers; not only in the elements but in higher studies, that, although they might have been born and brought up in Pennsylvania, they might still be as German as if their lives had been passed in the Fatherland.

Christopher Sauer the second, who was one of the representative Germantowners who took part in the meeting at Mackinett's hostelry, was at that time a Bishop of the Church of the Brethren, commonly called, in those days, Dunkards. He was born in Germany, probably at Halle, and was ten years old when his father brought him first to Germantown in 1731. At the period when he was taking an active part in formulating plans for the Union School he was in his thirty-ninth year. Eleven years before he became a minister in the Dunkard Church in Germantown, and

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in 1753 he had become a bishop. For a year or two before his father's death he had been very active in the publishing business, and in 1756 we find that he issued "The Nature and Design of Christianity Extracted from a Late Author." This book bore the imprint, "Christopher Sauer, Junior, Germantown," but succeeding publications from the same press bore only the long-familiar name without the distinguishing appendix. The Sauer home and printing establishment occupied the site of what now is 5253 Main Street. The second Christopher Sauer established the first type foundry in America in 1772-73, but in another property owned by him, the house now numbered 5300 Main Street, the parsonage of Trinity Lutheran Church. He is also noted as a paper maker, and issued the second and third editions of the Bible in 1763 and 1776, years before the first edition of the Scriptures in English was published in this country. From the Sauer press came forth mainly religious books and almanacs, although from it issued the first work on school methods published in this country.

That the first Christopher Sauer had devoted some attention to education is proved by his intense interest in the successful methods of Christopher Dock, who has been termed "the pious schoolmaster of the Skip-pack." Dock for a long period held school also in Germantown on certain days, as well as in Skippack, and Sauer became so much interested in the schoolmaster's art that he induced him to write for him a small volume explaining his methods. After considerable persuasion Dock agreed, and finally handed the manu-

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script to the Germantown publisher, but not before the latter had sought the influence of Dielman Kolb, the Mennonite minister in Salford, where Dock also preached, and had promised the book should not be printed until after Dock's death. Former Governor Pennypacker, who has translated this treatise, is responsible for the story that while the manuscript reached Sauer in 1750, the essay in its entirety did not appear until nineteen years afterwards, or until the first Sauer had been in his grave eleven years. At one time the manuscript was mislaid, and Sauer, through his newspaper, offered a reward for its return. Although undiscovered by him, it was in his possession at the time. The little book, now quite rare, bore the title: "Eine Einfaltige und Gruendlich abgefasste Schul-ordnung darinnen deutlich vorgestellt wird, auf welche weisse die Kinder nicht nur in denen in Schulem gewoehnlichen Lehren bestens, angebracht sondern auch in der Lehre Gottseligkeit wohl unterrichtet werden moegen aus Liebe zu dem menschlichen Geschlecht aufgesetzt durch den wohlverfarenen und lang genebten Schulmeister Christopher Dock: und durch einige Freunde des gemeinen Bestens dem Druck nebergeben. Germantown, Gedruckt und zu finden bey Christoph Saur, 1770."

The printed book, a copy of which is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, consists of 54 small octavo pages, and four of these are devoted to "Kinder-Liedlein." That part of the book which has been called the hundred necessary rules of conduct appeared in Sauer's magazine in 1764, and the quaint way in which Dock has amplified the Decalogue is of

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the greatest interest, and might be followed with good results were they still taught in the Mennonite school-master's homely way. The manuscript of this little book having been in Sauer's possession many years before the time seemed ripe for a modern school in Germantown, seems to be an indication that the scheme for its establishment had long been on the mind of the elder Sauer. Upon the appearance of the Rev. Michael Schlatter, the agent of the Rev. Dr. William Smith and his party in their effort toward the anglicization of the Pennsylvania Germans, and what the Germantown printer must have regarded as interference by the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among his fellow colonists, it may be imagined that more than ever he desired to show the Proprietary Party the independence of the Germans, and their ability to establish and support their own schools in their own way. For such ambitious plans, however, the time was not yet ripe, and the printer died without seeing his scheme actually tried.

Daniel Mackinett's (or Mackenet, as the name sometimes is encountered) was the most popular public house in Germantown, and it continued, as the Green Tree tavern down into the nineteenth century, when it became noted for the cheer sleighing parties found there, and for the Widow Mackinett's cuisine. The building was erected in 1748, and was maintained by its builder, Daniel Pastorius, as a hostelry until his death in 1754. Mackinett is believed to have married his widow, and ten years later, she appears to have been widowed for a second time. Contemporary chronicles of the Battle of Germantown allude to the

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"Widow Mackinett's Tavern," and describe how General Wayne's forces had penetrated thus far into the town. When Lafayette visited Germantown in 1825 the Green Tree was still there, and what was more interesting, a Mackinett was its master. The house, however, was found too small for the dinner it was desired to give in his honor, so this feast was given at Cliveden, the house of the Chews.

This Mackinett, who gave his assistance and, no doubt, the best room in his inn for the purpose of assisting the projected school, evidently was a public-spirited man, and a skillful innkeeper. There is every indication that he was one of those rare, useful, tireless and enterprising men who are in evidence where an organization is successful. Mackinett worked like a beaver on the committee on subscriptions, and when account was taken of the amounts subscribed, it was found that the largest return—more than one-third the total—was made by the innkeeper. He was advisedly elected one of the first trustees.

The Christopher Meng, who is mentioned as one of the Committee, was John Christopher Meng, a native of Manheim, Germany, where he was born in 1697. In 1723 he married Anna Dorothea Baumannin von Elsten, and five years later came to this country and settled in Germantown. With him he brought a certificate from his pastor in Germany testifying that the worthy "Burgher and Stone-mason," and "his honorable housewife," had been faithful in their religion. He settled on part of what is now Vernon Park, and his son, John Melchior Meng, became noted for his collection of trees and shrubs and flowers. They

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occupied a comparatively modest home on Main Street, but when the City of Philadelphia came into possession of the property for park purposes, this ancient building was razed. It has been suggested that Meng was the architect and builder of the Academy building, and it may well have been so, for it was customary in those times for the stone-mason to design as well as erect structures. The architect, as we know him, excepting in some historic instances, was in those days generally either the builder, or a person connected with the building trades. At other times the designs were the exhibition of talented amateurs, such as those of Christ Church, and the old State House in Philadelphia.

Not a great deal is known of Baltus Reser, who was another member of the committee. That he was a prosperous master tanner, and was early established in the town, is certain. That he was one of the townsmen actively interested for the Lower Burying Ground is a matter of record, and his connection with the Germantown Academy is another indication of his public spirit, and that he was one of the town's prominent men is shown by the fact that he was selected for the committee to secure subscriptions, which means that he must have been regarded as a man of persuasive power. He was one of the founders of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, at the Falls of Schuylkill.

John Jones, another member of the Committee on Subscriptions, who seems to have been less fortunate in this than in his business, was another master tanner. He was a neighbor of Dr. Charles Bensell, on the

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Main Street above Schoolhouse Lane, which in those days was named for the Bensells, who owned the land on either side of it. Mr. Jones at this time was approaching middle age. We find him admitted a member to the Schuylkill Fishing Company on May 1st, of the same year, and the previous year he had returned from the directorate of the Philadelphia Contributionship, the first insurance company established in America and, owing to its badge of the clasped hands, frequently alluded to as the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company. His death is said to have occurred between the years 1775 and 1780. His son became a prominent merchant in the city of Philadelphia after the Revolution.

Like Baltus Reser, or Raser, John Jones was one of the founders of the Fort St. Davids Fishing Company. Indeed, it is curious to note that on the Committee on Subscriptions were four members of that famous but only dimly traced social organization which had its "Fort" at the Falls until after the Revolution. In this organization were many of the best men of Germantown, and there has been included among the names that of Dr. Charles Bensell. The list of members of the Fishing Company, bearing the date of 1763, shows some carelessness in orthography, and we may be forgiven when we translate Charles Pensyl as Charles Bensell, for the former probably is the way the writer pronounced it. The other member of the society and of the committee was David Endt, whose name is written Ent in the list referred to, and who lived at Fisher's Lane.

From what has been told the high character and

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substantial standing of the founders will at once be evident. All of the men actively interested were likewise men accustomed to the business of meetings, and all of them were business men. One of the most prominent figures on the committee was Dr. Charles Bensell. His name was originally written Carl Benzelius. He was a man of education and family, his father being Bishop of Upsala, Sweden. Dr. Bensell is believed by Townsend Ward, from a tombstone inscription in the Lower Burying Ground, to have been born April 11, 1725, and to have died March 17, 1795. The stone house he erected at Schoolhouse Lane and Main Street, where the building of the Bank of Germantown now stands, was formerly one of the landmarks in the town, and at the time the meeting in Mackinett's was held, it must have been only recently completed, if it were not erected later.

Of Daniel Endt little more is known than has been told. He was part owner with Baltus Reser, in 1776, in a lot in the lower end of the town. While he does not appear to have been, like Reser, a founder of the Fort St. Davids Fishing Company, he was an early member. That he was related to Theobald Endt, the clockmaker, seems to be probable, but in what degree the relationship was does not now appear.

Theobald Endt's house at 5222 Main Street has become historic because of the meeting held there in 1741 between Count Zinzendorf and representatives of other German religious sects, to consider their unification into one body.

On December 18, 1759, the Committee on Subscriptions held a meeting, and prepared the call which

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appeared in Franklin and Hall's "Pennsylvania Gazette" on December 20th of that year:

"Germantown, December 18, 1759.

"These are to give Notice to all such persons as were pleased to subscribe to the building of a large and commodious School-house in Germantown for the Good of the Publick whose Subscriptions amounted to Forty Shillings or upwards, and to those who may be pleased to subscribe as aforesaid on or before the First Day of January next, that the Advice and Assistance of such Contributors is requested to chuse suitable Persons as Superintendents or Overseers and Managers of said Building, and Trustees for the Schools, and to agree upon a Plan of necessary regulations for the well ordering of the same hereafter for the Good of the Publick, and agreeable to the Institution thereof. The said first Day of January next at two o'clock in the afternoon, is therefore appointed for the meeting of such as aforesaid, at the House of Daniel Mackenet, in said Town."

From the minutes, we learn at this meeting for organization, held on New Year's Day, 1760, it was found that a "considerable number, both of the said town, and places adjacent," had become contributors, or rather subscribers, and that the Committee had every encouragement to believe that their numbers would be increased. A rough draft of "the fundamental article, concessions and agreements" was tentatively adopted, but was voted to be placed into the experienced legal hands of Joseph Galloway, "to be put into form and engrossed." Managers of the build-

Founding the School

THIS is to certify, that *Thomas Livezey* —
of *Roxbury Township* hath contributed the
Sum of *Five Pounds* — — — to the
UNION SCHOOL-HOUSE of GERMANTOWN, and
is thereby vested with all the Rights, Powers and
Privileges of a Contributor to the said School-House.
Witness my Hand this *Ninth* — Day of *April*
1760 *Rich^d Johnson* — Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF THOMAS LIVEZEY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE
UNION SCHOOL-HOUSE

ing, a Treasurer, and Trustees were chosen, and the idea may be said to have now taken definite form.

The "managers of the buildings," which really was a committee to see that a site was purchased and that the buildings were erected, consisted of Christopher Meng, as he seems to have been called, and as probably he called himself, omitting his first given name, John; Conrad Weaver, Baltus Reser, Jacob Coleman, Peter Leibert, John Bringham and Jacob Engle.

Richard Johnson was chosen "Treasurer of the Community," and the Trustees, elected for a year, were Christopher Sauer, Thomas Rose, John Jones, Daniel Mackinett, Jacob Keyser, John Bowman, Thomas Livezey, David Deshler, George Alsentz, Joseph Galloway, Charles Bensell, Jacob Neglee and Benjamin Engle.

In the "Pennsylvania Gazette" for January 17, 1760, will be found this advertisement:

"Germantown, January 13, 1760.

"Agreeable to the Resolution of the last Meeting

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of the Contributors, The Trustees of the School and School House, intended to be established and erected in Germantown, for the Education of Youth, having purchased a commodious Piece of Ground for that Purpose, and prepared the fundamental Rules, Articles and Regulations; do hereby give Notice, that the Hour of One o'clock, on Friday the Twenty-fifth of this Instant, is appointed for the meeting of the said Contributors, at the House of Daniel McKinnet, in Germantown, in order to execute the same, and to consider what further Measures are necessary for prosecuting their laudable Design."

Before delving into the personalities of the founders not previously described there needs to be said something here about the "commodious piece of Ground," which had been purchased. The lot was bought from John and George Bringhurst for £125, but although the advertisement mentions its purchase, the money was not passed over, nor the transaction completed until April, 1760. The lot had originally been one of the Germantown "Town lots towards Schuylkill," and had passed from Jacob Van Bebber and Jacob Tellner, in whose names it stood in 1689, to John Jarrett, who was recorded as owner in 1714. In 1766, that part of the lot not occupied by the school was variously owned in parcels by Abram Griffith, John Wynn, Christopher Meng, William Ashmead, David Deshler and Charles Bensell. As has been said, Dr. Bensell lived on the other side of the lane on which the school property was situated, and which was called Bensell's Lane in those days.

Founding the School

At the meeting referred to in the advertisement, which from the minute book appears to have been held on January 8th, there was adopted "fundamental Rules, Articles and Regulations." As these formed the first system of government for the school they may be inserted here :

CERTAIN AGREEMENTS AND CONCESSIONS

Entered into and concluded in by and between the trustees and managers of a certain Schoolhouse and School about to be erected in Germantown, this 8th day of January, 1760.

WHEREAS, a large sum of money has been subscribed for and towards building and erecting a schoolhouse in Germantown, by the inhabitants of the said town and divers other persons, according to certain contributors. And whereas, the said contributors at a general meeting had appointed certain Trustees of said School and Schoolhouse for the building and erecting of the said Schoolhouse. And whereas, the said Trustees have purchased a commodious lot of ground, for the purpose aforesaid, and the said Trustees and Managers are now met together, in order to prosecute the laudable design aforesaid, and have mutually agreed in the following articles:

FIRST

That the said Managers shall with all convenient speed, build or cause to be built, a

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Commodious large Stone House agreeable to the plan agreed on at its last meeting and delivered to them by the Trustees afs'd; and for that purpose shall agree and contract with any person or persons for materials necessary; and to agree and contract to erect and build the said house.

SECOND

That the said Managers are to draw orders on the Treasurer of the said School, agreeable to the original Articles and Concessions, for the payment of the workmen and other persons of whom the materials afs'd shall be purchased; and for defraying all other costs and expenses that shall arise and accrue or contracted for by the managers for the purpose afores'd.

THIRD

That the Trustees shall call the Managers, Collectors and Treasurer together, a month at least before the next General Meeting of the Contributors; who shall make a report of their proceedings in writing to them, the s'd Trustees, in order that the same may be laid before the said Contributors at the said meeting.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,

in behalf of and by order of the Trustees.

CHRISTOPHER MENG,

in behalf of and by order of the Managers.

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These Articles, referred to as the Fundamental Agreements and Concessions, were signed by Managers, Treasurer, Trustees and by a considerable number of Contributors, thirty-six in all, at the meeting held on January 25, 1760. At the meeting held on April 17, 1760, it was agreed to have two hundred copies of these agreements printed by Sauer for distribution, and now these little pamphlets are quite rare, and have become bibliographical treasures.

That the "managers of the buildings" did not hold their positions from any consideration of policy, and that their office was not ornamental is shown in the Order Book of the Trustees, in which is entered all orders on the Treasurer. They were, all of them, practical men, in their different lines of industry, and the Trustees evidently made no effort to have the work done by any but their own members who lived in the town. Conrad Weaver, who is the second mentioned in the list, owned a mill on Wingohocking Creek, about half a mile from the site of the new school, and furnished some of the material. Baltus Reser, who, perhaps, was a carpenter or lumber dealer as well as a tanner, was paid £10 12s. 6d., for "squaring girders and for wood;" George Bringham, a younger brother of John and, like him, engaged in building carriages and wagons, sold thirty perches of stone for the building, for £14 10s.; Jacob Coleman was paid £6 6s. for "boring girders," and consequently may have been a carpenter at that time; and Melcher (John Melchior) Meng, who was a son of John Christopher Meng, received £14 1s. 8d., for "digging the cellar and other services."

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Of all these managers of buildings, perhaps the best remembered name other than that of Meng is that of John Bringhurst. His name has been given one of the streets of Germantown and the "Bringhurst Big House," which John Bringhurst built, was, until 1909, still in existence, though remodelled. Its numbers were 5233-37 Main Street. John Bringhurst was born in 1725 and died in 1795. Not only did he erect the large house which bears his name, but he owned considerable property in the town, and is handed down to history, quite apart from the part he played in founding the Germantown Academy, through building a chariot for George Washington, in which vehicle Mrs. Washington was carried from Philadelphia to Mt. Vernon in June, 1780.

Jacob Coleman is best known to fame from having been the enterprising promoter to run the first coach with an awning. This stage plied between the King of Prussia Inn, already mentioned, and the George Inn at Second and Arch Streets. Both these ancient structures are still in existence, but both are greatly altered from the time when both were stage-coach offices and inns. Coleman is said to have made the innovation in stage coaches in 1761. Like the other founders, he was at that time a man of property, owning lots on both sides of the Main Street, and being neighbor to Dr. Bensell and to the Rev. Mr. Alsentz, of whom we shall speak later.

Peter Leibert was a fellow both in religion and craft with Christopher Sauer, Jr. It was Sauer who, as a Bishop of the Brethren or Dunkards, had married Leibert, in 1749, to Molly Neiss, and it was Sauer, too,

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who taught him his trade of printer. It is evident, both from his selection as a member of the Managers of the Building of the Germantown Union School and, later, in 1775, as a member of the Building Committee of the Concord School in Upper Germantown, that Leibert, like many another Germantowner of early days, had knowledge of more than one business. It was Leibert, too, who had charge of the alterations that were made in the Pettikoffer House, to adapt it to the meetings of the Brethren, whose meeting house was afterwards built just back of it, and still stands, a monument alike to the piety and good taste of the Dunkards. Leibert lived across the way from the church and a little lower down Germantown Road. When the Sauer press was sold in 1777, "Leibert and John Dunlop," says Dr. Brumbaugh in his "History of the Brethren," "purchased most of the printing material" . . . and in 1784 the former established, in connection with Michael Billmeyer, a printing establishment in Germantown. This was situated on the Billmeyer property, at the northern corner of Germantown Avenue and Upsal Street, the house upon whose horse-block General Washington is said to have stood for a while directing the attack upon the Chew House to the southeastward. In 1791 Leibert's son, William, took the place in the firm his son-in-law, Billmeyer, had held until 1788. In 1787 Leibert became a Trustee of the Germantown Academy, holding office until 1799. Leibert lived to the great age of 85, dying on June 9, 1812, and being buried in the graveyard of the Church of the Brethren, Germantown.

Jacob Engle, of the Managers of the Building,

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was the son of Paul Engle, one of the earliest settlers in the town, and mentioned as one of those naturalized in the year 1709, when, in order to hold lands, the Germans had to take the oath of fealty and allegiance. At the time the school was in process of formation Jacob Engle was owner of one of the lots in the upper part of the town on what is now Johnson Street. Jacob Engle had been sent to the school of Pastorius. He was, as was his neighbor Leibert, also of the building committee of the Concord School. The family were tanners and shoemakers.

Some of the members of the first Board of Trustees have been described, but there are, in the list given a few pages back, a few that have not before been mentioned. The certain agreements and concessions were signed by thirty-six contributors, and it may be assumed that many of these signers had attended the previous meetings. They may well be entitled to the honorable title of founders; but we are now more interested in discovering who were the men of action who succeeded in giving form to a most ambitious scheme for educating youth. It will be noted that there was no president or chairman regularly provided, and this custom was followed by the Trustees for many years, the meetings probably being presided over by a member selected on each occasion. The Treasurer was the only officer elected, and to this important office great care seems to have governed the selection. Richard Johnson, the first treasurer, was the son of Dirk Jansen, as the name was first written, who came to Germantown from Holland in the year 1700. The Jansens or Johnsons were members of the

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Society of Friends, and it is interesting to note that for a century or more a member of that family has been represented on the Board of Trustees. No Germantown family has maintained so close a connection with the interests of the old Academy, certainly none can point to a period of interest in the institution's welfare that is so extensive as theirs. Dirk (for which in English we read Richard) Jansen, purchased lot No. 17 of the Town lots towards the Schuylkill. This, and other property purchased by the first of the family in the town, comprised about fifty acres, and through lot No. 17, which extended to the western limit of the town on the old Township Lane, the present Walnut Lane was cut. The Johnsons were a numerous family. Richard, this first Treasurer of the Germantown Union School, was a pupil of Pastorius, and married Ann Brinckley. His brother John married Agnes Klincken. In 1765 Richard sold part of his property lying east of the Main Street to Benjamin Chew, who thus was enabled to extend the grounds of Cliveden.

Thomas Rose, of the first Trustees was one of the assessors of the town and the first clerk of the School's Board. He was part owner of the original lot No. 8 of the section on the East side of Main Street, described as the City lots towards Bristol, and, in 1764, we find his name in the list of subscribers to the fire engine, Shagrag, the result of the first organized effort in the town to provide fire protection. Jacob Keyser, mentioned as another Trustee, was a tanner. His family were tanners and shoemakers and part of their original tannery is still to be seen. Jacob was a grand-

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son of Dirck Keyser, the founder of the family in Germantown, and one of the earliest colonists. His father's name was Dirck, and he became one of the heirs to the Keyzers' property, which included lot No. 22 of the City or Town-lots Towards Bristol, and the so-called side-lot of the corresponding number on the section noted as Towards Bristol. Jacob Keyser also should be noted as one of the subscribers to the first fire-fighting apparatus in the town. Of John Bowman little is known. He is mentioned as part owner, in 1776, of No. 19 of the Town-lots Towards Bristol, and as owner, with Paul Engle, of Side-lot Towards Bristol of the corresponding number. His public spirit and his prominence may be assumed from the fact that he was one of the subscribers of the first fire company already mentioned, and from the fact that a street was named for the family. This, formerly Bowman's Lane and Falls Lane, is now Queen Lane, being shortened from Indian Queen Lane.

Livezey is a name associated with the Wissahickon, and the old family homestead may still be seen. This Thomas Livezey, who was one of the Trustees, was a miller, who had his mill on the Wissahickon, at the foot of Livezey's Lane. Beside his grist mill Thomas Livezey lived for many years, and cultivated a large farm and cared for a fine vineyard on the hillside, from which the wine he drank at table came. His wine, indeed, brought him a little modest renown, for Robert Wharton sent a dozen bottles of it to Franklin. One of Livezey's daughters, Rachel, married a son of John Johnson, a brother of Richard Johnson, the School's Treasurer. Livezey, who was Provincial Commissioner

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in 1765, was long a friend of Joseph Galloway, and while interested in the law himself, enjoyed an opportunity to playfully cast aspersions upon its practitioners. In a long piece of easy verse, which he sent to Galloway, under date of "Roxborough, 12th mo. 14th, 1765," he refers to his secluded home as "this lonely seat of bliss," and continues :

"This is the place of my abode, where humbly here I dwell,
Which, in romantic Lawyer mood, thou hast compared to Hell,
But Paradise where Adam dwelt in blissful love and ease,
A Lawyer would compare to hell, if thence he got no fees.
Canst thou prefer thy Heaven on earth—thy fee the Root of Evil—
To this my lovely harmless place,—my Hell without a Devil?"

Livezey, who attained a rare old age, died in the year 1790.

David Deshler was one of those men with sense of honor and moral obligation so conspicuous that his fellows referred to him as "Honest David Deshler," or said, as of a patent truth, "as honest as David Deshler." Deshler was a native of Baden, who, after prospering as a merchant in Philadelphia, again sought the society of his countrymen by purchasing a country seat in Germantown. On the map of 1776 he is mentioned as being one of the owners of lot No. 9, of the Town-lots Towards Schuylkill. This lot fronted on Main Street, and it was the house he built here in 1772-3, now numbered 5442, that became famous as the home of Washington during the yellow-fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793. For a few months it was the Executive Mansion of the Federal Government in Philadelphia. Deshler's business in Philadelphia, which was that of a hardware merchant, was located at what, in 1791, was numbered 97 Market

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Street. His counting-house was located on the North side of the street between Second and Third Streets, about five doors west of Grindstone Alley. Mrs. Deshler is said to have given her name to a curative that once was much used, and probably still is remembered. She is said to have obtained the recipe from a butcher for £5, and when a suffering world first knew of it, it was called "Butcher's Salve"; but other generations welcomed it as "Deshler's Salve." Although the firm of Deshler and Roberts is noted as "iron-mongers" in the Philadelphia Directory for 1791, they were doing a more extensive business than that term might indicate. They were in the commercial language of the times "merchants," and it is said that their business interests extended even to the remote East Indies. Success crowned their efforts, and Deshler accumulated a valuable estate. Mrs. Deshler died during the Revolution, and he was laid at rest in 1792, when the stone house he built passed into other hands.

The Rev. John George Alsentz, or Alsantz, for the name is found spelled each way, was the pastor of the German Reformed Church, where often, it is said, the Rev. Michael Schlatter, with whose views on education the elder Sauer did not agree, preached. He was the eighth pastor of this congregation, which has now for many years been known as the Market Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Alsentz took charge of the congregation in 1758, and under his pastorate, which did not terminate until 1767, he doubled the size of the original building by erecting an addition to it in the rear.

Jacob Naglee, who had stamped his name on the

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elevation which seems to form a natural boundary on the south of Germantown, lived in a rambling, expansive two-story house, now numbered 4518-4520 Main Street. This house was erected by James Logan between the years 1727 and 1734, while Logan was awaiting the completion of Stenton. Naglee followed him in possession of the building and part of the grounds, being noted in 1766 as, with James and William Logan, owner of what appears as lots 1C and 2 of the Side-lots Towards Bristol. Naglee was one of the founders of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids.

Benjamin Engle probably was the Shem Engle mentioned in the list of members of the Fort St. Davids Fishing Company in 1763. He built, in 1758, the house known by his name, now numbered 5938 Main Street. He was brother to the Jacob Engle already mentioned, and probably, like his father, was a tanner and shoemaker. It is said his father declined, in the year 1703, from conscientious scruples, the office of chief burgess. His grave in the little burying-ground on the Skippack is marked by its oldest-dated stone, bearing the year of his death, 1723.

Of Joseph Galloway, the man of all those concerned in the founding of the school who loomed largest in the little colonial world of that time, and who was afterwards to loom still larger in England as well as in America, we fortunately know a good deal, far more than there is space here to record. He was at this time a well-known lawyer, whose Friendly parentage had not prevented him, and at an early age, from taking to worldly ways. Management of his father's

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estate led him naturally into law, and he was at this time a well-known authority upon real estate and contracts.

Galloway was one of those remarkable men who, in their time, are so active and so necessary that the impression they make is believed by their contemporaries to be so deep as to be indelible; yet who, when they pass off the stage of their activities, are forgotten by their associates and neglected by history. Galloway, however, has been re-established in reputation through the industry of Dr. Ernest H. Baldwin, whose effective study of the man is to be found in the pages of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for the year 1902. Born in the town of West River, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in the year 1731, Galloway came of a family that had acquired considerable land of Lord Baltimore. When he was about nine years old, his father, Peter Galloway, removed with his family to Kent, upon the Delaware, below Philadelphia. Not long after this removal, the elder Galloway died, leaving a large estate, and as this required intelligent management, young Galloway, as stated above, came to Philadelphia to study law. How rapidly he proceeded in his chosen profession may be imagined from the fact that before he was twenty years old he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the Province. He was early a member of the Schuylkill Fishing Company. He married, in 1753, Grace Growden, the daughter of Lawrence Growden, a former Speaker of the Assembly, and a member of the family which owned the famous iron-works at Durham, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware,

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below Easton. Thus, at twenty-three, Joseph Galloway was one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, a man of means, and husband of an heiress.

Although, as has been related, Joseph Galloway does not appear to have been a member of the Society of Friends, his lineage and his associates, to a large extent, seem to have been Quakers. In 1756 affairs in the Province were unsettled. The French and Indian War was proceeding; a Militia Law, which, while not making service compulsory, showed which way the political wind was blowing, had been passed, and it became necessary for the Assembly to raise troops and vote them supplies. The Quakers remaining true to their cardinal principles, did not care to be put on record as voting for war, so they extricated themselves from an awkward situation by declining re-election. But they had no intention of abandoning their political supremacy, and while they wanted the troops and supplies voted, so that their tranquility might not be threatened by having the French or Indians reach Philadelphia and sack the capital of the Province, they decided to send in their places to the Assembly men who would have no similar scruples, and who, at the same time, could be trusted. Galloway, by reason of his ability, his talents, and above all, by his sympathy for the Quakers, was one of the men elected to the Assembly at this time, 1756. Immediately Franklin, then the leader of the Assembly Party, as distinguished from the Governor's Party, made the young lawyer his assistant, and when, the following year, the great Utilitarian departed for London to represent his Province, the leadership fell into the hands of Galloway.

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That so keen and discerning a critic of men as Franklin should have entrusted the leadership to a man of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, is indicative of the trustworthiness and useful talents of his successor.

Galloway entered Pennsylvania politics during their stormiest period in the eighteenth century. Factional differences never were so bitterly discussed, and this being an age of pamphleteering, there came from the presses in Philadelphia numerous satires and much controversial literature. While attacks on men and principles and events were made with a force that often overstepped the bounds of decency, perhaps, for that reason, as well as to enable their authors to cover their retreat if a libel suit followed, almost without exception, these energetic and often untruthful "exposures" of the "other side" or the "opposition" were issued anonymously. Franklin, having been guilty in previous times of exposing abuses or persons not to his liking, under the safety of anonymity, frequently was blamed for some of these printed attacks, but it has since been discovered that, at most, he only inspired some of them.

In the years 1755 and 1756 there appeared in Bradford's book store two pamphlets that gave great concern to the Quakers, who justly felt scandalized by them. These not only appeared without the name of their author, but they bore imprints that gave the impression they were printed in London. It is believed upon the strongest circumstantial evidence that they were printed in Philadelphia and, even at the time they were being read by the Quaker Party, it was well enough known to be common property that they were written by the Provost of the College and Academy, the Rev.

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William Smith. The young Provost had taken an active hand in the politics of his time, and feeling it necessary to use any means in his power to defeat the Quakers and others who were in opposition to the Proprietary Party, launched determinedly into the paper war. The writing of anonymous pamphlets, showing what he regarded as the scandalous and unpatriotic attitude of the Quakers, and demanding that they be forbidden the right of membership in the Assembly, might make him unpopular with those interests, and might advance his personal ends. At any rate, the consequences were not likely to be serious. Yet they had, what he probably could not have foreseen at that time, made an antagonist of Galloway, who had then only entered the Assembly. It was unfortunate for Dr. Smith that he had made a political enemy of this man, for the following year he was to find him acting as prosecutor for the Assembly, before which he, himself, stood charged with having libelled that august body.

His love for pamphleteering was responsible in a measure for the Provost's position, and it is not unlikely that the more romantic reason—that of coming to the assistance of the father of a beautiful heiress, who had not discouraged the young clergyman's attentions—was an equally prominent factor. William Moore, of Moore Hall, was a man of great landed interests in Chester County, where he was a judge of the County Court, and whence he was elected to a seat in the Assembly. Being an influential friend of the Proprietaries, he took an active part in the disputes between the Assembly and the Governor, in the

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Autumn of the year 1775. He wrote to the Assembly that two thousand men in Chester County were coming down to the Capital to compel the Legislature to pass a proper militia law, and, closely following this threat, the Assembly received petitions complaining of Judge Moore's tyranny, extortion and unjudicial demeanor. Finally, the Assembly asked for his removal from office. The following year an article, ostensibly written by Judge Moore, was printed in several of the Philadelphia newspapers, among them Franklin and Hall's "Gazette." In this piece of invective against the Assembly, the Judge did not search for cunning synonyms, or seek to sugar-coat his unpalatable statements. He referred to the action of the Legislature as "virulent and scandalous," and as a "continued string of the severest calumny and rancorous epithets conceived, in all the terms of malice and party rage." He also declared that the action was based upon petitions procured by a member and tool of the Assembly at a tavern, when the signers were incapable of knowing what they did.

Judge Moore's arraignment of the Assembly appeared on October 19, 1757, and shortly afterward the new Legislature, mainly composed of members returned by the election, took their seats. For the honor of the body, one of the earliest official acts of the Assembly was to issue a warrant for Moore's arrest, and a warrant for the Rev. Dr. Smith was also issued, it having been surmised that he was the real author of the offending document. Joseph Galloway, the young leader, was the sponsor of this action. When the petitions had been flooding the Assembly

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denouncing the Judge and calling for his removal, that body appeared to be unmoved, but referred them to the Committee on Grievances. Then Galloway, discovering a chance to repay the Proprietary Party and the Provost in their own coin, took up the matter when it was referred to the Committee on Grievances, to which he had been appointed in the place of Franklin. As a result of the investigation that followed it was decided that Moore ought to be removed from office, and Galloway was assigned to the duty of preparing the address to the Governor. This he did, and then no further action was taken until the session of 1757. In the meantime the libellous article was published. Once more, Galloway had what evidently he regarded as a pleasant duty, that of leading the prosecution of the offender, he having been chosen to draw up the articles of impeachment. The Governor naturally refused all requests made for Moore's removal, but he could not keep either the Judge or the Provost out of the Walnut Street jail, where they remained until the Assembly was dissolved.

It has been thought worth while to record this episode of the young lawyer's career in some detail, as it perhaps led to some of the enthusiasm with which he espoused the cause of the School in Germantown, a school that might become a rival of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. Why he left the Board of the School in 1769 is not known, but perhaps his activities as Speaker of the Assembly, to which office he had been chosen in 1766, and which he held until 1774, required so much time in themselves and in the duties they involved him in, that he had no longer time to

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give to the School. Perhaps, too, in the re-alignment of interests brought about by the disturbances following on the Stamp Act, his attitude toward Provost Smith was changed. In 1774 Galloway submitted a plan of union—a plan, really, of imperial federation—by which the American colonies were still to be in allegiance to England, but with autonomy in their own affairs. “The plan,” writes Dr. Baldwin, “provided for a union of Great Britain and the thirteen American colonies, by means of a British-American Legislature, consisting of a President-General and Grand Council, forming an inferior branch of the British Parliament and incorporated with it The President-General was to be appointed by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the King The Grand Council was to consist of representatives chosen by the Colonial Assemblies once in every three years; representation was to be proportional.”

Galloway has been severely attacked by some historians as a traitor to his country, but it should always be remembered that, while he was an advocate of measures designed to compel England to redress the grievances of the colonists, he was always too wanting in trust of the common people to favor really democratic government, and always too strongly attached, sentimentally, to England, to favor absolute separation. When independence was imminent, Galloway took sides with the loyalists and, thereafter, despite all persuasion and threatening, stood steadfastly by his King. He left Philadelphia, joined the royal army in New York in December, 1777, accompanied it into New Jersey and Philadelphia, remaining

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in this city until its evacuation by the British in 1778, when he went to England.

In 1779 Galloway was examined before the House of Commons with regard to the doings of the British in America, and his testimony did not do credit to the British commanders. He attributed the failure of the British cause largely to Lord Howe.

In 1788 the Pennsylvania Legislature confiscated the estates of Galloway, which were estimated to be worth £40,000. A large portion of this property, however, was afterward restored to his daughter. Galloway never returned to this country, dying at Watford, Hertfordshire, England, on August 29, 1803. The publications of Galloway were numerous, including "Letters to a Nobleman on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies," addressed to Lord Howe (1779); "Historical and Political Reflections on the American Rebellion" (London, 1780); "Brief Commentaries Upon the Revelation and Other Prophecies as Immediately Refer to the Present Times, in Which the Several Allegorical Types and Expressions of those Prophecies are Translated unto Three Literal Meanings" (1802); "Cool Thoughts on the Consequences of the American Independence;" "Candid Examination of the Claims of Great Britain and her Colonies;" "Reflections on the American Rebellion."

Enthusiasm for their "laudable design" did not cause the founders of the School to neglect the very necessary and practical feature of that founding—the funds and financial support essential to success. The printer Sauer produced some neatly printed subscription blanks which were handed to those men of sub-

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stance looked upon as favorable to the project. These blanks contained the following details of the scheme proposed :

“Whereas the education of the Youth in usefull Learning, and in proper regular Mannerly, well-qualified Persons, being a Matter of great Moment and concern to all thinking People, and regular and necessary Plans for Purpose laudable and commendable: It has for a considerable time past, been desired by the Inhabitants of Germantown to lay some foundation of that kind ; in Order, and from a well-grounded Expectation, that the same may be improved hereafter. . . . That the said Schoolhouse shall be free to all Persons of what Denomination soever and wheresoever residing, to send their Children thereto, without any regard to Name or Sect of People ; provided they be regular and subject to the proper and necessary Regulations of the Master and Trustees.”

During the first year the subscriptions amounted to the then very considerable sum of £1120 2s. 1d. Some of the subscriptions noted in the books are not without interest. We find, for instance, that Christopher Sauer, Jr., gave £50 from his father's estate and £20 in his own name ; Dirk Jansen, £20, and his son, the Treasurer, £25, and his son, John, £15 ; Benjamin Engle put his name down for £15 ; George Bensell, brother to Dr. Charles Bensell, £17 ; and Dr. Bensell, £20. The collectors made returns as follows : Daniel Mackinett, £372 6s. 6d. ; John Jones, £256 14s. ; Christopher Sauer, £189 15s. ; Charles Bensell, £162 12s. 6d. ; David Deshler, £52 10s. ; Richard Johnson, £32 4s. 1d. ; Baltus Reser, £20 5s. ; John Van Deering, £17 ; Daniel Endt, £9 10s. ; Christopher Meng, £6 5s.

That the said School-house shall be free to all Persons of what Denomination soever and wherefoever residing, to send their Children thereto, without any Regard to name or Sect of People; provided they be regular and fit to be so, and subject to the proper and necessary Regulations of the Master and Trustees.

That there shall be yearly chosen by the Inhabitants of said Town, seven suitable reputable Persons as Trustees, in Order to regulate and take Care of said Schools and School-houfe, and with the Consent and Approbation of the Inhabitants to choose suitable Schoolmasters and Mistresses as the Case may require, and finally to regulate all Matters and Things belonging to said Schools and School-houfe, according to any Plan, which may hereafter be regularly agreed upon by the Inhabitants and Proprietors of said School.

Wherefore, we the under named Subscribers, Do promise for our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to pay or cause to be paid unto *Christopher Meng, John Jones, Daniel Esch, Charles Bruff, Christopher Sawyer and Daniel Markert*, or to some or one of them, the Sums annexed to our Names of lawful Money of *Pennsylvania*, for the Use and Purpose of Building and erecting the said School: To be paid by us and Each of us and our, and each of our Heirs, Executors or Administrators as soon and at such Time as the Work of said Building is begun, and put in Forwardness, and Materials preparing for the Same.

Copy of the Names of the Subscribers who Subscribed before the above was printed

	18	19		
John Flower	16			
* Barth. Rife	10			
Christ. H. Schuchman	80			
W. J. Russell	20			
* John Jones	12			
* Chas. Baird	10			
John Coleman	7			
* Christ. H. Key	7			
John Brinkhous	8			
David Bell	1			
Joseph Buchanan	4			
John Key	3			
* John Ruffin	5			
Chas. H. Hays	3			
* David Hays	3			
* John Ruffin	3			
George Hays	5			
John Ruffin	7			
* John Ruffin	10			
* Nicholas Ruffin	7			
Charles Ruffin	10			
Christian Ruffin	8			
John Ruffin	5			

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION FOR BUILDING THE SCHOOLHOUSE
Photographed from the Original Document

An Account of the sums of Money now due from
the Managers of the School for sundry purchases
due to the following Persons

To William Fisher	£13 4.4
To Anna York	24
To Thomas Harton	about 24
To John Humphreys	1. 16. 4
To John Bellamy	3. 16. 6
To Conrad Weaver for Money advanced to pay Mr. Satter	20. 19. 3
To Christ: Marshall	8. 14. 0
To Abraham Tansley	2. 2. 0
To William Satter	3. 14. 10
To Abraham Satter	12 13
To Thomas Satter	11
To Joseph Redman for Nails	1 10
To Peter Parter for Copy of parchment	16 15. 5
To George Bennett	9
To John Jones	9
To John Satter	16. 10. 0
To Thos Satter	16. 10. 0
	<u>£174 11 11</u>

As there are some accounts we have not been
able yet to collect Dec^r 31. 1761

By agreement
Jacob Coleman
Comptroller

CHAPTER II

OPENING THE SCHOOL, AUGUST 10, 1761

THROUGH the vivifying medium of the minutes of the Trustees, we have been able to watch the long-cherished scheme take form. Joseph Galloway, the lawyer, and the authority on contracts, has drawn up with full legal phraseology the agreements by which the organization bound itself to do certain things. It bears no resemblance to modern Constitutions and By-Laws, but it answered the purpose of the men and their time. With money and subscriptions being received, and a piece of ground all but purchased, there was still much to be accomplished before the concrete substance—the actual building with its equipment, its masters and its pupils—was to be realized.

At the meeting held on February 8, 1760, the Managers laid before the assemblage a draft of the Schoolhouse and of the houses for the masters, "the which was also agreed on, the Dimensions settled in every part and the Managers were to proceed and go on with the same agreeable to the Draft and Dimensions agreed on as soon as the season and other circumstances w'd permit; but the estimation of the costs of s'd Buildings could not be made until the plans as afores'd was agreed on." We learn further from the minutes of this meeting that, "upon the motion being made that the said School House should have a name peculiar to itself it was agreed that the same be hereafter called and known by the name of the Germantown Union School House."

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On April 17, 1760, the deed for the lot was produced and was executed by John Bringhurst and his wife, and George Bringhurst, who had been paid in full on April 10th, "which, with the Fundamental Articles of Agreements and Concessions, and a book to keep the Treasurer's accounts, was put into the care and custody of the Treasurer together with a chest to hold the same, for all of which he has given his receipt to the Trustees, which receipt is put into the hands of Thomas Rose for the present."

It may be assumed that work on the operation had been begun, for five days later the masons began to lay the foundation of the Schoolhouse. It is not known just what exercises were held on this occasion, but Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, in commenting on the one absence of Christopher Sauer from the meetings of the Board of Trustees, during the time he was a member, which absence was on this day, observes that "the building was dedicated with Masonic rites." From the Trustees' Books, however, we learn that all of the Board, save Sauer and Galloway, were present, the latter being kept away by public business. And it is not hazarding too much to say that probably the curiosity of the town was sufficiently inflamed to cause many to visit the spot and see Christopher Meng superintend, and, most likely, himself lay the four corner stones for the building that was to open a new era to the little town. Those specifically mentioned as present on this historic occasion were John Jones, John Bowman, Jacob Naglee, Benjamin Engle, Daniel Mackinett, Dr. Charles Bensell, Thomas Livezey, the Rev. George Alsentz, Thomas Rose, Jacob Keyser and David Deshler.

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As the building began to assume shape, some of the contributors wrote to the Board of Trustees objecting to the plan. It was pointed out that the first story had a ceiling too high and it was urged, on this account "it was not so warm for the scholars." The question was debated at several meetings, but all the while the masons continued at work, and finally the Board, having sat in judgment on the complaints, agreed that "as the dimensions of the said stories in the said schoolroom have been already settled, the same is to continue and be as heretofore settled."

The Trustees pushed the work, for on April 4th they had agreed that the Managers should proceed at once to put the three buildings under roof, "there being a sufficiency of money subscribed to go safely on so far." Little additions were made to the Treasury from time to time by the fines collected from delinquent members of the Board. Being absent from a meeting without a sufficient excuse subjected the Trustee to a fine of one shilling, and coming late to a meeting resulted in the tardy one paying two pence. Dr. Bensell, in this way, contributed a shilling, and Christopher Sauer, as aforesaid, and the Rev. George Alsentz and Benjamin Engle each two pence.

In three months' time, the work had progressed so well that the stone walls were ready to receive the "upper girders and joyce" and "the rafters and bellfry." Today the workmen affix a flag to the first iron beam that is put in place on the top, marking the attainment of the final height of the building. In the eighteenth century they observed a different and rather more convivial custom. Those in charge set

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out the "cakes and ale" for the workmen when this point in the construction of a public building was reached. It may be recalled that there was such an entertainment when the old State House in Philadelphia, now called Independence Hall, was near completion, and the founders of the Germantown Union School were adherents to the same old custom. Consequently there is a minute, dated July 21, 1760, stating that it was agreed to give an entertainment to the men engaged in building the Schoolhouse. We read on the minutes that the Board agreed "that each Trustee and the Treasurer do contribute ten shillings" to this purpose. The entertainment, which was to be given "on the day of putting on" these girders and joists and rafters of the belfry, is believed to have actually been held on August 21, 1760. So that from the time when Melchior Meng was digging, or having dug, the cellars for which he received payment on May 7th, until the time when the roof was in process of construction from the girders bored by Joseph Coleman, four months and a few days had elapsed, and, all things taken into consideration, we are forced to admit they builded quickly even as they builded well.

At the close of the year 1760, the first year of effort, the Treasurer's report showed an apparent deficit. Orders were drawn upon this officer for £40 3s. 6d., and to meet them he had only £16 8s. 3d. This state of affairs was not discouraging because there were subscriptions to the amount of £220 12s. 6d. that had not yet been collected. It is curious to note here that among the Agreements and Concessions adopted subsequently to the Fundamental Agreements, was an Arti-

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cle, No. 13, declaring that the Treasurer "shall keep the Ancient Charter granted by William Penn, together with the deed of the PUBLIC GROUND at the Market House, and also all the public papers belonging to said town." This Article indicates that the Schoolhouse was expected to be, as they very often were in early days, the chief building, a kind of Town Hall. Apart from it, and the churches, the town could boast of no really public building, and this fact seems to explain the desire to make the practical completion of so important and necessary a headquarters an event worthy of a special celebration. A note to the original of the "Agreements and Concessions" gives the information that "These records were afterward removed by the law of the State to the office of Records in Philada."

By the opening of the New Year, 1761, the building must have been completed, and it is possible that the first annual meeting of the Trustees, held on January 1st, of that year, was held in the Schoolhouse. There was an election of Trustees, and from the names of the new body we find that nine of the original Board were re-elected, as was the Treasurer, Richard Johnson. The new members were Charles Hay, William Dewees, Esq., Thomas York and Thomas Wharton, they having been substituted for Mackinett, Keyser, Bowman and Livezey.

William Dewees was a son of that William Dewees who was one of the first settlers, and who built for the town its first pound, and subsequently became known as the Elder of White Marsh. The younger Dewees, who is here mentioned as Trustee, went to Pastorius'

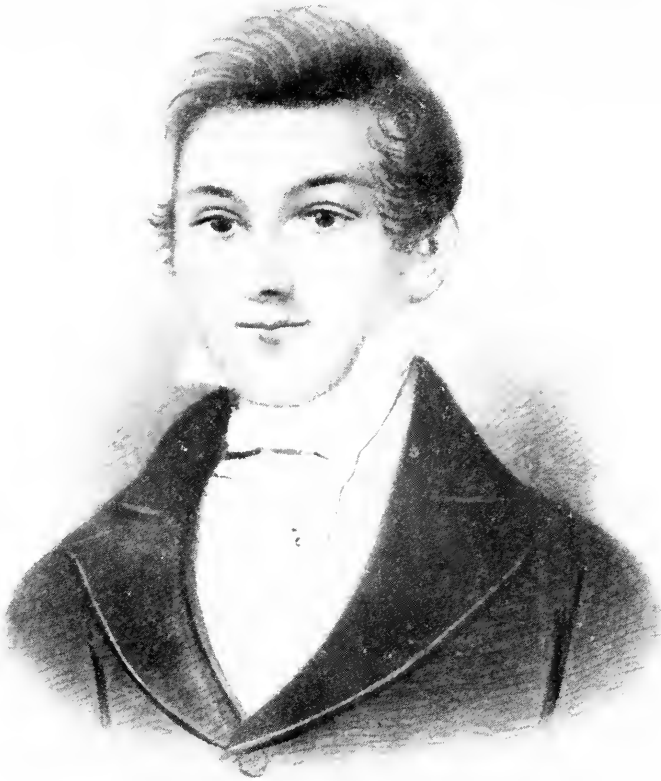
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school, and we find his name among the contributors to the first fire company.

Thomas Wharton was cousin to that Thomas Wharton whose father, Joseph Wharton, owned Walnut Grove in Southwark, where the famous pageant and entertainment known as the Meschianza was held. He was a prominent merchant in Philadelphia, a friend of Galloway and of Goddard, the printer, and was partner with them in the establishment of the latter's newspaper, the Chronicle. In the trying times yet to come, Wharton was found on the King's side, and, having been arrested as a Tory by order of Congress, was sent into exile in Virginia, and his estates confiscated.

Of Thomas York and Charles Hay, even less seems to be known. The former was a member of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, and the latter of the family of Peter Hay who, in 1766, is mentioned as owning part of lot No. 4 of the Side-Lots Towards Bristol, on Fisher's Lane, and part of Cresheim Lot 3 at the upper end of the town, on what now is Allen's Lane.

Early in the year, in fact, at the next meeting, January 8, 1761, which was held in the house of John Jones, the Trustees had selected one of the masters for the school. This was Hilarius Becker, "who has for some time past kept a German School in Germantown to general satisfaction." The minute from which this quotation is made continues to relate that Becker, "being proposed to be the German Schoolmaster at the Union School House, he being willing to undertake the same, and being a capable person for said undertaking, and well approved of by his employers, and the Trustees present, it is agreed that he be the Ger-



HILARIUS BECKER

First German Teacher, Appointed January 8, 1761
Born 1705, in Bernheim, Germany
Died 1783, in Philadelphia

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man Schoolmaster at the Schoolhouse, and that he be admitted to reside in one of the dwelling houses, and to move thereto on the first of April next, or as soon as the same be ready for him to move thereto."

There is comparatively little to be learned of Becker. He seems to have been one of those careful, quiet, conscientious teachers who give the best there is in them to their young charges and then, silently admiring their result, modestly efface themselves. But if Hilarius Becker is unknown to fame, he left descendants who served the City of Philadelphia at different times for some years, and one of his sons also became a teacher in the Union School House. Becker is said, by Mr. Julius F. Sachse, to have been born in Bernheim, near Frankfurt, Germany, in the year 1705, and to have died June 23, 1783. He remained as German Master in the School until he finally retired from active life in 1778. His son, George Adam Baker, who anglicised the spelling of his name, was born in Germantown in the year 1763, and early in life was in the mercantile business on Arch Street near what then was the ferry. He dealt in wine, spices, salt, tea, shoes, crockery—a general merchandizing business, in short, but later became a conveyancer. He served the City of Philadelphia in Common Council during the years 1801 and 1802; was City Treasurer three times, 1802-3, 1807-9 and 1811-13. He was very active in Masonic circles and served for many years as R. W. Grand Secretary of Lodge No. 2, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Another son of Hilarius Becker, Hilary Baker, was Mayor of Philadelphia from 1796 to 1798.

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It might be mentioned that on the only other minute adopted at the meeting of Trustees, when they agreed so unanimously upon the selection of a German teacher for the School, was one increasing the fines upon the tardy or non-attending members of the Board. Evidently there had been a noticeable increase in tardiness, for the fine for being late was jumped from the original "tuppence" to eighteen pence imposed on each of the Trustees who are delinquent to meet precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, unless such reasons be given for such omission as may be satisfactory.

Even if there was not internal evidence in the minutes to support the theory, it seems to be self evident that Becker was intimately known to every member of the Board. No rate was then fixed for tuition in his school; his salary even was not mentioned, but a mutual understanding upon both most probably was reached between the master and the Trustees. He probably was willing and anxious to attach himself to such a promising school, which not only was to be the largest in Germantown, but very nearly equal to the already well-advertised College and Academy in Philadelphia, the foremost educational institution in the Province. But with the English Master greater care was shown, not only in his selection, but in arranging all the details of his duties and prerogatives. There was no haste in starting either upon his career, but the German Master was the first to be installed.

There was at that time in Philadelphia, an instructor who made a reputation in his profession during the eleven years he had been in the city. He had been a

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successful master in the College and Academy of Philadelphia; he had taken the first step in the Province, perhaps in this part of the world, towards supplying, what we now call, the higher education for women. In the middle years of the eighteenth century his instruction evinced a commendable spirit of advance and introduced its author as an innovator. This remarkable man, at the time he was called to Germantown, was conducting a school for boys up a narrow thoroughfare, then named Viddall's Alley. He was a restless spirit; a political pamphleteer; a talented artist; a satirical versifier; and from the standpoint of the founders of the Germantown Union School, on the right side in politics. Joseph Galloway knew him; so did Thomas Wharton, but so did everybody in public life in Philadelphia, for he was a character, and his name was David James Dove.

About a month after the German master had been selected, or, at the meeting held on February 5, 1761, in the house of Jacob Coleman, the King of Prussia Tavern, "it was unanimously agreed that David James Dove be the master who is to enter into the service as soon as the schoolhouse be ready and to continue for one year, and his salary to be one Hundred pounds." At the same meeting it was decided that "each scholar admitted to the English School shall pay the sum of forty shillings per annum." It was also agreed "that the Dutch School be kept in the East End of the building and the English School in the West End."

But the schoolhouse was not ready in March, and in April it is noted on the books that there was uncertainty when it would be finished. Dove was

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waiting anxiously for his new post, and probably made some inquiries as to when his year was to begin, for at this meeting, dated April 3, 1761, it was "determined that the pay of David James Dove, as English school-master, shall begin the middle of June next, unless the schoolhouse be sooner ready."

This delay in completing the school and other buildings was due to the carpenter who had the contract. At the meeting on February 16, 1761, "it was represented to the Trustees that a number of children will be sent this year to the English School to learn to spell and read only, and that it will contrive to settle some uneasiness which has arisen among contributors respecting the Price to be paid for such children to lessen the same. It is therefore unanimously agreed that no more than thirty shillings be paid for such children as shall be taught by the master to spell and read only; and that when they be put to writing and arithmetick or either of them, that then, and not before, there shall be paid for such child forty shillings."

While awaiting the completion of the building, the Trustees thought the time had arrived to advertise the merits of the new institution, at least so far as its physical and moral environment were concerned, and in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" for March 5, 1761, some months before the carpenter had finished his work—expected to be completed in April—they inserted an advertisement, descriptive of the establishment. From it, it is learned:

"The School House consists of 80 feet in Front, and 40 Feet in Depth, two Stories in Height, with six commodious Rooms for the Use of the several Schools.

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To which are added as Wings, two convenient Dwelling-houses, with a lot of Ground to each, for the Residence of the Masters and their Boarders.

“The Advantages of the School, with respect to Situation, must, if duly considered, contribute not a little to its Promotion and Encouragement. The House is built on a fine, airy Hill, a little removed from the Public or Main Street. The Air is known, from long Experience, to be pure and healthy; often recommended by the best Physicians, to Invalids; and indeed the Place, without Exaggeration, may be justly termed the Montpelier of Pennsylvania. The Opportunities and Examples of Vice and Immorality, which ever prevail in large Cities, here will seldom present themselves, to decoy the youthful Mind from its natural Inclination of Virtue. Its Retirement for want of Objects to divert the Attention will fix the Mind to Application and Study. Its small Distance from the City of Philadelphia will enable the Citizen, in some Measure, to superintend both the Health and Education of his Child.”

This seems to have had the desired effect, for when the school opened there were enrolled as pupils in “This Montpelier of Pennsylvania,” 131 children, of whom 70 were in the German department.

By April 3d of the same year, 1761, the school remained unfinished, and a committee consisting of Thomas Rose, Jacob Naglee, Christopher Sauer and Charles Bensell was appointed to request the managers that “they cause the schoolhouse to be perfected as soon as possible and to observe to the managers that it will become them to enforce the articles entered into

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with the carpenter, provided he don't comply with this agreement."

While Dove's term of office was arranged to begin in the middle of June, he seems to have had little more than preparatory work to occupy his time during that summer, for the school did not open until August 10, 1761. What, if any, ceremonies attended this auspicious occasion is unknown; even the date for the opening is fixed by circumstantial evidence. In the Trustees' book, under date of August 4, 1761, we learn that a special fund of £60 having been subscribed, Thomas Pratt was employed as Usher in the English School, and he was to enter upon his duties on "Second-day next, when said School is intended to be opened." Now, a little investigation will show that the next Second-day, or Monday, fell on the 10th of the month, although, by some curious accident, all historical sketches of the Academy give the opening date as August 11th. The only guide to the date has been given, but it is known to a certainty that on September 4, 1761, the school was open, for the minutes refer to the fact in these words: "As the school is now open, it appears necessary that some general rules should be fixed for the good order and government of the same."

David James Dove, the first master of the English school, was a much talked of man in and about Philadelphia in the nineteen years he spent here, though these are those in which a man passes from middle to old age. From a letter to Dr. Johnson, written to Boswell's hero by Franklin soon after Dove's arrival in Philadelphia, we obtain the first in-

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dication of his probable age when he came to this country. In this letter, which bears the date of December 24, 1751, Franklin wrote: "The English master of the Academy and College of Philadelphia is Mr. Dove, a gentleman about your age, who formerly taught grammar sixteen years at Chichester, in England. He is an excellent master, and his scholars have made a surprising progress." Now, Dr. Johnson was born in the year 1709, and at the time Franklin wrote, Dove must have been about forty-two years of age. That he came to this country in the year 1750, we have the minutes of the Trustees of the College and Academy of Philadelphia for evidence. On the minutes under the date of December 17, 1750, we find this record:

"Mr. David James Dove having lately come hither from England where the Trustees are informed he had the care of a School for many years and having offered himself for an English Master, The Trustees being in a great measure strangers to him do order that he be accepted for the English Master in the Academy for one year, to commence on the seventh day of January next, for the Sallary of one hundred and fifty pounds in order to make Tryal of his care and ability."

Dove took hold of the English Mastership at the College on the day appointed, and in the meantime seems to have had for boarder at his house one of the tutors at the same institution, a tutor who was destined to become more famous—Charles Thomson. In spite of his peculiar methods, Dove seems to have been held in high regard by the Trustees, and to have been an able instructor. He built up the school at a surprising

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rate and soon had to have an assistant or usher, this Charles Thomson aforesaid. Soon after this time Thomson, who did not like his surroundings at the Doves, left their fireside for another home. Appreciating the reckless manner in which Dove was known to have referred to practically everybody with whom he came into contact, and how he repeated spiteful and sarcastic things of them when they were not present, Thomson, for a while, was undecided how best to quit the house. In order to frustrate any such spiteful attempt upon himself after he had gone, he hit upon a most original method of forestalling unfavorable gossip, had Dove ever intended it. Thomson himself has told us how he proceeded on this occasion :

“He gravely inquired of them (Mr. and Mrs. Dove) one evening if his conduct as a boarder had been satisfactory to them. They promptly replied in the affirmative.

“‘Would you, then,’ said Thomson, ‘be willing to give me a certificate to that effect?’

“‘Oh, certainly!’

“A certificate was accordingly given, and the next day he departed from them in peace.”

Not content with his duties at the College, which daily were growing more draining on his time and attention on account of the increase in the numbers of his pupils—to which increase there seems to be no doubt his reputation as a teacher was largely responsible—in August, Dove announced the opening of a school for young ladies at the College. That this was done with the consent of the Trustees seems evident, although the minutes on this point are silent.

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In the "Pennsylvania Gazette" for August 29, 1751, Dove advertised:

"As the Scheme formed by the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, for the regular Education of their Sons, has been happily carried into Execution; the Ladies excited by the laudable example, are solicitous that their Daughters too might be instructed in some Parts of Learning, as they are taught at the Academy. Mr. Dove proposes to open a school at said Academy for young Ladies, on Monday next, in which will be carefully taught the English Grammar; the true Way of Spelling, and Pronouncing properly; together with fair Writing, Arithmetick, and Accounts; So that the Plan recommended by the Universal Spectator may be exactly pursued. Price Ten Shillings Entrance and Twenty Shillings per Quarter."

What may have been the Trustees' estimate of the value of Mr. Dove may be imagined from the fact that he was paid the highest salary of any of the instructors, excepting only William Smith, who subsequently became the Provost. In December of the same year there were ninety pupils in the English Department, and Dove was given another assistant, the first usher allotted him having been put at his service in the previous July. His new assistant, Mr. Peisley, for whose ability Dove vouched, did not long remain with him, and the master selected two of his promising boys from his class for the duties, and each was awarded twenty dollars by the Trustees as compensation for their services.

It was during this period that Dove had as a pupil Richard Peters, Jr., nephew of Richard Peters, one of

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the Trustees, later the owner of Belmont, and a Judge in the United States District Court. From him we learn that Dove was a "sarcastic and ill-tempered doggerelizer, who was but ironically *Dove*; for his temper was that of a hawk, and his pen the beak of a falcon pouncing on innocent prey."

It soon became apparent to the Trustees that the real reason why Dove wanted two ushers and an assistant was that he might be able to devote more attention to teaching the young ladies "the true way of spelling, and pronouncing properly, together with fair writing, arithmetick and accounts." In the minute of the Board dated November 15, 1752, we find: "The Trustees being informed that Mr. Dove makes a practice of leaving his School at Eleven o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon; and such frequent absences of the Master being thought a Disadvantage to the School, Mr. Franklin and Mr. Peters are desired to speak to him about it, and request his Attendance during the School Hours."

That the committee failed is shown by the minutes of the next meeting of the Trustees. There it is written that these gentlemen reported that "Mr. Dove acknowledged what had been reported of him concerning his leaving the School, and that he seemed desirous of being indulged in that practice, but the Trustees considered it as a bad example and too great a Neglect of the children under his care, and desired him to be informed they would expect he will attend the School at the appointed Hours."

Dove did not give up without a fight with the Trustees. He insisted in conducting his private

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school, and in neglecting, at certain hours each day, his classes in the Academy. He made a proposition to the Academy to continue in his position, but the Trustees denied his request for other hours on February 13, 1753, and, in the minutes of the meeting on that occasion, the challenge is thrown down to the Master, the Trustees refusing to recede from their position, and noting, "as he had said, in Case his present Request was not granted, he would continue to take care of the School for a Quarter, or till they could provide another Master, so they, on their part, would give him a Quarter's notice when they had been provided."

In July of the year 1753, Dove gave over the Mastership to Mr. Kinnersley, who, also, was destined to become better known than this truly remarkable man. Until the Germantown Union School enlisted his services, Dove continued to conduct a school in Philadelphia. For a part of this time we have little information of his movements, although it is safe to assume that a man of his character never was idle. How long he maintained a school for young ladies is not known, but in 1758 or 1759 he was keeping a school for both boys and girls in Videll's Alley, a small thoroughfare which runs west from Second Street, below Chestnut, and now bears the name Ionic Street, being also known to a recent generation as Carter's Alley. It was while located here that Graydon, whose Memoirs give some of the liveliest pictures we have of the eighteenth century in Philadelphia, was one of his pupils. It probably was in 1760 that Graydon went to Dove, for he says he was about eight years old at the time, and he was born in 1752.

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“It was his practice in his school,” relates the writer of “Memoirs of a Life,” etc., “to substitute disgrace for corporal punishment. His birch was rarely used in canonical method, but was generally stuck into the back part of the collar of the unfortunate culprit, who, with this badge of disgrace towering above his nape like a broom at the mast-head of a vessel for sale, was compelled to take his stand upon the top of the form for such a period of time as his offence was thought to deserve. He had another contrivance for boys who were late in their morning attendance. This was to dispatch a committee of five or six scholars for them, with a bell and lighted lantern, and with this ‘odd equipage,’ in broad daylight, the bell all the while tingling, were they escorted through the streets to school. As Dove affected a strict regard to justice in his dispensations of punishment, and always preferred a willingness to have an equal measure of it meted out to himself in case of his transgressing, the boys took him at his word; and one morning when he had overstayed his time, either through laziness, inattention, or design, he found himself waited on in the usual form. He immediately admitted the justice of the procedure, and putting himself behind the lantern and bell, marched with great solemnity to school, to the no small gratification of the boys and the entertainment of the spectators. But this incident took place before I became a scholar. It was once my lot to be attended in this manner, but what had been sport to my tutor was to me a serious punishment.

“The school at this time was kept in Videll’s Alley,

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which opened into Second Street, a little below Chestnut Street. It counted a number of scholars of both sexes, though chiefly boys; and the assistant, or writing master, was John Reily, a very expert penman and conveyancer, a man of some note, who, in his gayer moods, affected a pompous and technical phraseology. He is characterized under the name of 'Parchment' in a farce written some forty years ago, and which, having at least the merit of novelty and personality, was a very popular drama, though never brought to the stage."

It may be said, in passing, that this character appears in the very diverting, but very broad "comic opera," called "The Disappointment," written by Thomas Forrest, who was one of Dove's pupils and, in time, as shall be related in its place, President of the Board of Trustees of the Germantown Academy.

After Dove left the Germantown Union School in the summer of 1763, he opened his own Academy in a building directly west of the Academy on School-house Lane. This house in later times has been known as the Chancellor House, from the circumstance that early in the last century William Chancellor, a son of Dr. William Chancellor, and of Salome Chancellor, a daughter of John Wister the elder, purchased the property and to some extent modernized it.

Dove remained here until 1768, when we find him back in Philadelphia again, maintaining a school on Front Street, near Arch. In April of the following year, this eccentric man died, and the records of Christ Church show that he was buried in Christ Church burying ground, April 4, 1769. It is not improbable

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that he was an elder brother to that Nathaniel Dove (1710-1754) who was master of a school at Hoxton, near London, and gained some celebrity as a calligrapher, and author of "The Progress of Time."

After his retirement from the Germantown Union School, Dove showed his dislike to Quakers in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "The Quaker Unmask'd," which was published early in the year 1764, and relates to the Paxton Boys. The pamphlet for many years was attributed to Franklin, but the discovery of a copy in the Moravian Archives, which, in an inscription in a contemporary hand names Dove as the author, has caused it now to be assigned to the latter. Its full title is "The Quaker Unmask'd; or Plain Truth; humbly addressed to the Consideration of all Freemen of Pennsylvania, Printed in the Year of our Lord, 1764." It pictures the Quaker as a very shift person, and says the Frontier inhabitants have been both loyal and peaceable members of society and that the Quakers were glad to have these "Back Inhabitants" removed as "lessening a growing party against them." Although the preface is dated "Second Street, February 18, 1764," that was not merely a subterfuge on the part of the author, but indicated the address of the printer, A. Stewart.

Dove was keeping school at Germantown at the time, and, as the Paxton Boys halted within a few hundred feet of the school, it seems to be certain that he interviewed some determined backwoodsmen, and may have been present on that eventful Sunday morning when Franklin, Galloway, Benjamin Chew and Thomas Willing met them and persuaded them to

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return to their homes instead of marching on Philadelphia to massacre the Indians that had taken refuge there.

Between 1757 and 1765, Dove was responsible for a great deal of the pamphleteering and caricaturing in Philadelphia. He was doubly responsible, for he was answered and lampooned in turn, one of his chief adversaries in this campaign being Isaac Hunt, a young lawyer's apprentice, just fresh from the College and Academy of Philadelphia, from which institution he was dismissed. He will be recalled as the father of Leigh Hunt. In 1757 there was done by Dove a caricature entitled "Labor in Vain; or, An Attempt to Wash a Black-Moor white," which was a bitter attack upon Judge William Moore, then under arrest by the Assembly. Neither this caricature, which is not engraved but etched, nor another equally rare but known caricature by Dove, entitled "The Counter-medley" can well be reproduced in this age owing to the nature of its humor. The latter print occupies the upper part of a broadside sheet given over to a Hudibrastic attack on the Quakers and the anti-Proprietary Party, and especially upon the author of "The Medley," which, by some curious perversion has been assigned to Dove, although it accuses him of immoral practices.

"The Medley," which probably was, so far as its verses are concerned, the work of Hunt, is embellished by an etching evidently by Henry Dawkins. As a picture of Dove is presented by the verses, some of the lines are given here, from the copy in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One or two

A MIRACLE! A MIRACLE! without Dispute,
A tame DOVE. metamorphos'd into a Brute!



*Teach me to scold prodigious-minded DOVE!
Mountain of Treason, ugly as the Devil!
Let that confounded hateful Mouth of thine
Learn me to rail malicious as thyself.---*
Words that might shame all Billingsgate to speak!
Fielding's TOM THUMB

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lines, owing to the manner in which the broadside had been folded, are indecipherable:

“ See Lilliput with Beehive wig,
 (An old abandoned sinner)
Would . . . or sow with pig,
 To gain thereby a dinner
From Germantown, rode like Quixote,
 Or Sancho on his dapple
Methinks, 'tis pity He's forgot
 The Horespond and that apple.
“ They're lies says he, they are dam'd lies
 They're charges most unjust, sir,
I conscientiously despise,
 All letchery and Lust, sir.”

.

Old Gravity in wig comes there,
 Possess'd of pupils ticket,
Instead of one, receives a pair ;
 (You know boys will be wicked)
“ It's best he cries to be secure,
 For fear that one wont do sir,
For if they should reject the poor,
 The rich may put in two sir.”
Some that pretend to know him best,
 Swear he was only funning,
It may be so—by, gad, he might ;
 And did not show his cunning.
At such a time (you know 'tis said)
 We ever are distrustfull,
Of Priests, of Levites, good and bad ;
 The Rich, the Great, the Lustfull.

In nearly all of the lampoons against him, Dove is accused of being a most immoral person, and this character seems to have been derived from the “Adventures of the Life of the Chevalier John Taylor,” a notorious old Empiric and quack, whose three volumes called his “Adventures” were published

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in the years 1761-1762. It is the most monstrous book of its kind ever issued as a volume of genuine adventures, and its exaggeration of the truth is only a little less careless than is to be found in the adventures of the mythical Baron Munchausen. A careful perusal of the three volumes failed to show the references to Dove frequently alleged. At the time of their appearance, some keen literary detective must have discovered parallels in some of the passages in the volumes to legends of Dove's life abroad, but, at this distance, these no longer are distinguishable. As an artist Dove showed considerable skill, but none of his etchings, which are as free as any of Gilray or Rowlandson, give evidence of training. The provocation for the caricatures and lampoons of 1764 was the election, into which the defenders of the Paxton Boys on the one hand and the Quaker Party on the other threw themselves with all the bitterness of party strife.

Hunt issued the following year a pamphlet, entitled "An Humble attempt at Scurrility in imitation of those Great Masters of the Art, The Rev. Dr. S—th, the Rev. Dr. Al—n, the Rev. Mr. Ew—n, Esq.," showing that "the irreverend Dove," like a true politician, was back with the Proprietary Party again, having shifted as conditions changed.

CHAPTER III

DAVID JAMES DOVE AND PELATIAH WEBSTER

1761-1766

THE austere manners of Dove, the English master of the school, soon began to have their effect. The school was opened in the August of 1761, and in October of that year the first usher, Thomas Pratt, who had been employed at a salary of £70 a year, because the Board could not get him for £50, appeared before the Trustees and said it did not suit him to continue. The next assistant to the English master, John Points, or Punch, who was only to be paid £11 a year, was dismissed May 18, 1762. Joshua Acton, the next usher, who was noted on the minutes as a "stranger" was put on a quarter's trial, but he appears to have "absconded" on July 5th of that year. Evidently the English master did not have a temperament that was agreeable to the majority of those who came under its influence. Jonathan Dickens was chosen as the successor of the absconded usher, but he, too, after a quarter's experience with Dove, resigned, and received £15 for his services. Then John Woods (perhaps the Yale graduate of that name in the class of 1755) entered upon "tryall at the rate of sixty pounds per annum," but in December, 1762, was down with smallpox.

Dove's discipline also caused itself to be felt in other quarters, and we find the Trustees recording on their minutes: "The Board of Trustees taking into

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their consideration that the instruction of youth, both in the rudiments of learning and that in good manners, is chiefly aimed at by this Institution; nevertheless, it being represented to this Board, that some of the children of the people, called Quakers, are in the practice of accosting the masters and others by uncovering the heads, which being inconsistent with the practice of that people and has been the cause of giving some uneasiness to the parents of such children; it is therefore unanimously agreed upon by this Board that the master shall give express orders to the children of persons of that Society, that they do not accost him or any other in that manner or mode of uncovering the head at any time; and that it is the duty of the master (especially to such children as are boarders with him) to know that they regularly attend the places of worship belonging to their several parents, at least on the first days of the week, if such places of worship be kept in this town, and the Clerk of this Board is requested to give the Master a copy of this minute."

Dove seems to have been an excellent schoolmaster, but he was not one of those men who thrives on harmony. It was not long before he and the Trustees found themselves in a strained situation. At the December meeting in the year 1761, the Trustees, among other actions, placed 40s. in the hands of its clerk, Thomas Rose, to give to Dove for distribution "among the schoolboys in such manner as he may think proper as a gratuity for their expertness and aptitude in their learning, the Trustees present having an opportunity of hearing several of them to satisfaction." Two

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members of the Board were required to visit the school every month as a Visiting Committee, and these seem to have approved of Dove at this time.

On January 15, 1762, gratuities of 10s. each were voted to the German and English Masters to be presented to their respective "monitors." On April 6th of the same year, the English Master was directed to procure a suitable woman to teach "the first parts of reading," but he seems to have neglected to do so.

Early in the year 1761, the Trustees, emulating the example of many worthy institutions and churches, "made," according to the annalist, John F. Watson, "a lottery to draw in Philadelphia, of 6667 tickets at \$3, to raise \$3000 at 15 per cent," to finish the school buildings. Nothing regarding the lottery, however, appears in the minutes of the Board until April 4, 1762, when that body took "into consideration the unsettled state of the lottery set on foot for the benefit of the school, and agreed that a letter be sent to the Managers, requesting that an adjustment might be made thereof." A committee appointed to follow up the matter was headed by Joseph Galloway, and it found that several of the managers of the lottery had balances in their hands belonging to the school. Galloway collected during the following month £93 12s. 11d., but the treasurer, presumably from conscientious scruples, refused to receive the money and it was placed in the hands of a special agent to appropriate it to the payment of debts due. In December, Thomas Wharton "produced an account in which is included several sums of money received from the following persons: From Thomas Yorke in part of Lottery

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money, £173 10s. 4d. ; From James Child the balance of his Lottery a £97 1s." Out of the monies received £191 2s. 1½d. had to be paid to William Moor for "money advanced by him to pay off some of the prizes of said lottery." The experiences of the Trustees with this lottery were so disappointing that they never again attempted to raise money by this means. The settlement of the lottery was delayed for several years, and some of the money passed to the Trustees, after the death of Thomas York, from his estate.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 4, 1762, the English Master, Dove, was directed "to collect the subscriptions made and the monies arising from the Schooling of persons in and about Germantown ; and for the scholars who come from Philadelphia and elsewhere" and to "keep clear accounts thereof."

The first night school was opened October 14, 1762, under the care of the Usher, John Woods, for which he was to receive the compensation of 10s. a quarter, part of it in advance. This school had sessions from six to nine o'clock, and each scholar was to find his own candle, and to pay 2s. 6d. for firewood. None was to be admitted for less than a quarter.

It seems evident that trouble had been brewing for some time, and early in the year 1763, decided dissatisfaction presented itself. At the meeting of the Trustees held on January 6th, there was received "A Remonstrance of Representation," signed by twenty-one contributors and presented to the Board by Ubry Meng. This document contained a series of complaints against the English schools :

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“That they think the price of schooling their children, with the additional charge for firewood, is too high considering the advantage the Master has by living free of rent.

“That the Schoolhouse which was originally intended to be reserved and kept for that purpose and for the necessary meetings of the Trustees and Contributors, is, considerable part thereof, turned into a dwelling and boarding house.

“And that the inhabitants of this place are deprived of the benefits they expected by taking in Boarders by the present Master’s engrossing to himself, the whole advantage thereof, and to the manifest prejudice of his proper functions.”

This petition or “Remonstrance” was regarded so seriously that a special meeting to consider it was called for the 20th of the same month. After hearing charges and grievances “that may have happened in the economy and management of the schools” the Board came to these conclusions:

“That no person shall be obliged to pay any more than 2s. 6d. for each scholar to purchase firewood for the ensuing year.

“George Alsentz, Christopher Sauer, John Jones and Nicholas Rittenhouse, are appointed a Committee to receive the applications of such as conceive themselves incapable to pay the present price settled for schooling and firewood, and report their proceedings herein to next meeting in order that the Board may consider on what may be further necessary to be done therein.”

In regard to the improper use of the schoolhouse

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it was "resolved that there be no Ironing or other work done or any fire kept in the said upper rooms after night and that it be particularly recommended to the English Schoolmaster to take care that this resolve be literally and duly fulfilled."

"The English School Master" received rather peremptory orders not to send boys on errands during school hours, and the other question which had been a burning one in some of the Burghers' minds—his boarders—was disposed of diplomatically. Dove was to be allowed to retain his boarders "until the 15th of June next," but he was "not to engage any more," and the reason is set forth more explicitly in another minute:

"The Board at the same time maturely deliberated on one of the intentions of erecting this Union School-house, which was, that the inhabitants of Germantown might reap some benefit by taking in Boarders who might be sent to said school, do direct that such members of this Board as reside in this town should immediately recommend it to such of the inhabitants as are desirous of taking in Boarders, that they publish an advertisement in the Dutch and English newspapers expressive of their inclination to do so in order that the benefit resulting from dieting and lodging of youth may be enjoyed by them."

That Dove counted largely upon the privilege of boarding his pupils for his compensation is self-evident. Evidently, from his point of view, based upon long experience, it was a prerogative of the master. Yet, now, he was given until June 15th to abandon a remunerative practice because he had

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successfully competed with the townspeople. At the time, Dove had twenty boarders, and at the meeting in May, the Trustees relented so far as to tell him he might retain them so long as they desired to stay; but that he must not take any new boarders "unless the present number be reduced to sixteen, and then only such as shall make up the said number of sixteen."

At this same meeting a step was taken to provide a schoolmistress, who was to be employed to take charge of "their daughters and young children in reading, writing, &c., &c.," if the number offered should be enough to support a mistress. It was also ordered that "no person in future be admitted as a scholar to the English School but upon application first made to two of the Trustees, who are hereby declared to be the judges of the propriety of such admission, and that the Master shall not receive any child in the school but upon receipt of a permit agreeable to the resolution of the 4th of September, 1761."

Some astonishment has been caused by the fact that Dove was able to keep twenty boarders in quarters nowadays regarded as none too large for one quarter of that number of persons. In the small west master's house which he occupied, there were two rooms on the ground floor and two on the second floor, but it is conceded that he had commandeered some of the spare rooms in the school-building, although now it was designed to usurp some of them for a schoolmistress and her primary class. But, viewed in the light of those years, there was nothing so very wonderful in Dove's management of his numerous

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boarders. He very probably lodged them in dormitories, and, consequently, very comfortably, if not very hygienically, stowed them away in the two second-story rooms.

In the Board's decision to control the admission of pupils to the English School, through a special committee appointed for that purpose, may be seen the foreshadowing of the end of Dove's reign. It is true, when his usher, Wood, resigned, he was ordered to secure a proper person to serve in the station of usher, but that order probably arose from the fact that the Board did not know where to look for such a person, or did not have the time to spare to do so. It is very plain that Dove's insatiability, so far as his "hotel keeping" went, was at the bottom of the trouble. Certainly, the time had arrived when there was to be a parting of the ways, and it came sooner than Dove expected that it would. It must have become known to the Board that the new house that was going up almost alongside of the school, was to be tenanted by Dove. He was scarcely the kind of man who could have kept his intentions secret, even if he had not taken the Trustees into his confidence.

That Dove intended to repeat in Germantown what he had begun in Philadelphia—holding a Mastership in the Academy, and conducting a private school independently—seems to be evident, from the fact that he had scarcely taken up the work at the Union School before he made arrangements to build a boarding school almost beside the former. He was only about fifty-one or fifty-two years old at the time, and ambition was still warm within him. He was

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enterprising, and had more of "arithmetick and accounts" in his make-up than the average school-master of the time. Whether or not thrift was one of his virtues we do not know, but that he was eager for gain is only emphasized by the few glimpses of him that we get through his contemporaries.

If the action taken by the Board was expected to discipline Dove, and make him amenable to the Trustees, it missed its mark. Dove went on in his usual way, as if nothing had happened. He thoroughly understood his business, and had the independent spirit of the experienced man. As he refused, or neglected, to obey instructions, the Trustees decided to dismiss him. So, at the meeting on June 24, 1763, the Board adopted a minute, which, at least, gives the Trustees' side of the quarrel:

"This Board being informed that the present English Schoolmaster, David James Dove, publicly declared in the presence of one of them, that he would not obey the resolutions of the Board any longer than until he had his building finished which he is now erecting contiguous to the schoolhouse; thereby trampling on the authority of the said Trustees, and effectually subverting the order and economy of the said school; moreover, it was proved to the satisfaction of this Board, that the said David James Dove has, in several instances, behaved himself in a very unjustifiable manner, tending very much to the injurious education of said School.

"Wherefore it is unanimously resolved, to remove the said David James Dove from the office of English Schoolmaster of said school, with this condition that

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he may remain three months from this time, to occupy that station (but no longer), provided he conducts in a sober, decent, and regular manner during the said time.

“As soon as the Board had formed the above resolution of removing the said D. James Dove from the station aforesaid, they desired him to attend them at their Chamber, when they immediately informed him of this said resolve, to which he immediately acquiesced by replying in these words: ‘It is very well, gentlemen.’”

At the same meeting steps were taken to provide a successor to Dove, and a most modern method was used to achieve the purpose—the Trustees advertised for him in the “*Pennsylvania Gazette*” of July 7, 1763. At the same time they called a meeting to change the time of year of the annual meeting. As the whole advertisement is interesting it is given in its entirety:

“The Trustees of the Germantown School having fallen into consideration that several inconveniences attended the meeting of the contributors to the said school on the first day of January occasioned by the severity of the season and the badness of the roads; it was therefore resolved that the general meeting of the said contributors should be requested at the School House on Monday, the 8th day of August next, at 2 o’clock in the afternoon, in order to consider and determine whether it would not be greatly to the interest of the said School if the Anniversary Day for electing the Trustees and Treasurer thereof, was changed from said first day of January to the first Thursday in the month of May yearly? The con-

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tributors are therefore desired to attend on the said 8th day of August for that purpose.

“N. B.—A Schoolmaster, capable of teaching the English language grammatically, and of instructing youth in writing, arithmetic, &c., is wanted for the aforesaid School. Anyone qualified for such service, is desired to apply to Joseph Galloway, or Thomas Wharton in Philadelphia, and they will inform him of the salary, &c., that will be given.”

It is very evident which section of the trustees desired the change in the time of year for holding the annual meeting. Those who lived in Germantown had comparatively such short distances to cover between their homes and the school that the state of the roads in January could scarcely affect them seriously. That it was the English or Quaker contributors who lived in Philadelphia, and who seem to have been in control, who desired and advocated the change is proven by a protest in the possession of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Public Schools in Philadelphia. This document bears the signatures of forty-two German burghers, all of them contributors to the school, who protest, fearing, as Dr. Brumbaugh suggested in his address on December 6, 1909, that if the English stockholders could thus easily set aside one fundamental rule, what was to prevent them setting all of the original agreements aside. What the good burghers feared was only too well founded on fact and soon to be realized, and that was the inevitable English domination of the institution. They arise now and again with other protests, and as some of them are innocent enough, the Board meets them halfway with a compro-

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mise. Gradually, in spite of the reaffirmation that the German and English schools are to be "forever" maintained, the need for the former, as the American spirit catches hold of the second and third generation of the founders of the town, diminishes, and the School becomes what was its destiny—an English Academy.

Now, we are not told how many qualified or unqualified schoolmasters applied to Joseph Galloway or Thomas Wharton in answer to the advertisement, but there was in Philadelphia at the time a man, equally as remarkable as Dove, who did apply, and his qualifications evidently were regarded as satisfactory, for at the meeting of the Board on August 17, 1763, he was chosen to succeed the militant Englishman. It has been said he entered upon his work on August 24th of that year; but evidently that is a mistake, for Dove was given until September 24th to retire, and, as will be apparent from a communication, addressed evidently to Joseph Galloway and Thomas Wharton, intimating very plainly that Dove "held the fort" for at least two more days. This document, which is among the Wharton papers printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for April, 1909, throws considerable light upon, even if it fails to entirely clear up, this episode.

"Germantown, Septr. 26th, 1763.

"Gentlemen—

"After Meeting this Morning at Seven o'clock we sent a Letter Requesting your Meeting us at Three in the afternoon When our Messenger Inform'd us one was gone out of town and the others so Engaged in

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their own privet affairs that they Could not attent. Therefore wee take this second Oppertunity (in one Day) to Let you Know that wee have Done Nothing, but adjurn'd till tomorrow at Ten o'clock at which time wee Earnestly Request you Will Meet us to Take Possession of the Schoolhouse that Webster may Enter Agreeable to our contract with him. We pay so much Respect to your Cityzens that wee are Determined to Do Nothing in the present affairs without you Except you Which wee Cannot Suspect Should prove Cowards in the Day of Battle Until which time wee Shall Subscribe our Selves your Real friends.

My frd.

I will waite on Thos Whar-	George Alsentz
ton tomorrow Morning 9	Christopher Sower
O'clock, if he goes in a Chair	John Jones
I'll take a Seat, if not attend	Rich Johnson
him on Horseback, & Convince	Jacob Naglee
those Gent. at Germt. we are	Niclaus Rittinghouse
not cowards.	John Vanderen
J. G. (alloway)	Tho. Livezey."

From this letter it is evident that Dove did not retire without a struggle. Yet why he should be so perverse and fail to accept the inevitable is past understanding. He had been dismissed; he had been given a quarter's notice and, doubtless, a quarter's pay; his successor had been appointed and was waiting to take over his new duties, and in spite of these reasons for his retirement, he evidently was holding the school in defiance of the Trustees. While the picture now is

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very ludicrous the good burghers probably failed to appreciate the humor of the situation.

Whatever may have been the dispute between Dove and the Trustees, there is ample evidence in the minutes of the meetings of the Board that it extended nearly a year, and that the Trustees were heartily sore about the matter. We learn from the minutes of the meeting held August 16, 1764, that they had decided to bring the dispute to an end. "The consideration of making the final settlement with the late English Master, David James Dove," runs the minute, "being again resumed and thought necessary to have it done without loss of time, it is recommended to Jos'h Galloway, Esq., Thomas Livezey and Abel James to attend thereto and moreover obtain from him the Parchment Roll containing the list of scholars admitted during the time he taught, and an ax and saw for cutting wood said to have been detained by him."

This would point to a possible difference over a financial transaction, and to the possibility of Dove keeping the parchment roll, the ax and saw for cutting wood, until the Trustees had paid him money he believed still due to him. Though this is the merest conjecture, such a transaction was characteristic of Dove.

Before turning attention to Pelatiah Webster, there is another letter in the Wharton papers from which the above letter was taken, which is not without interest in throwing light on the School's early days, and as also showing the comparatively careless manner in which contagious diseases in those times were regarded:

Sir,

Germanstown Dec^r 24 1762

I thought it incumbent on me to acquaint you that my Nephew has got the small Pox, that you & M^{rs} Lewis may consult what Measures are to be taken with M^r Charlty

If you desire he should come to Town
Your Brother's Chair will be here to Day
For little As. I am, Sir,

Your Obed^t humble Ser^t

I am Dear

A PERSONAL LETTER FROM DOVE TO WHARTON
Photographed from the Original

David James Dove and Pelatiah Webster

“ Germantown, Decr. 24, 1762

“ Sir—

“ I thought it incumbent on me to acquaint you, that my Usher has got the smallpox, that you and Mr. Lewis may consult what Measures are to be taken with Mr. Charley.

“ If you desire he should come to Town your Brother’s Chair will be here to Day for little Joe. I am

“ Sir,

“ Your Oblig’d humble Sert.

“ To Thomas Wharton.

D. Jam. Dove”

The “ Mr. Charley ” referred to was Charles Mifflin, ward of Thomas Wharton. Nowadays, if such a thing were to occur, the school would be closed and fumigated ; every street in the vicinity roped off and guarded by a platoon of police, while everybody within a radius of a quarter mile submitted to being vaccinated. Whether smallpox was epidemic in the year 1762 is not known ; but there was a yellow fever scare that year, and the smallpox caused some anxiety in the year 1756 and 1773. Statistics of this character are unavailable, for the facilities and the knowledge necessary to combat plagues were still rather feeble in the eighteenth century.

Pelatiah Webster certainly took charge of the English School in September of the year 1763, but for the reason already given, the exact date is unknown. In choosing Mr. Webster, the Trustees had exchanged one genius for another : one eccentric character for an equally peculiar man ; and, it may be added, one able teacher for one who was little inferior as a tutor, and

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certainly superior as a philosopher. History has dealt rather unfairly with both these truly remarkable men, and has so far ignored their existence that what we learn of their work must be obtained from fragments pieced together by deduction. Unsatisfactory as such a process is, it permits of a more or less life-like sketch, even if it fails to furnish us with a strong and virile portrait of the men.

At the time he received the appointment to the Germantown Union School, Webster was a man of either 35 years or 38 years. At the time of his death, September 4, 1795, the newspaper notice announced his age as 70 years, which would bring the year of his birth, 1725; but on the Register of Burials of the Second Presbyterian Church, in whose grounds he was buried, he is entered as 67 years of age, and there is strong probability that this is the more accurate statement. He came to Germantown, then, as a man of some experience. Born in Lebanon, Connecticut, of another branch of a family that gave the great lexicographer to the world, he was early sent to Yale, and in 1746 was graduated from that college. After his graduation he entered the ministry, and settled in the county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, filling a pulpit in Greenwich during the year 1748-9. He is said to have been dismissed from his pastoral charge, but the provocation that made this necessary is unknown, neither is it known definitely what he did between that time and the year 1755, when he is said to have come to Philadelphia. Some of his descendants assert he was engaged in trade, but as they deny he ever was a teacher, it would appear their information is hardly

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more accurate than that of independent investigators. On the other hand, it has been equally authoritatively hazarded that after he left New England, he taught in an academy in the South. While this statement is not based upon incontrovertible evidence, it is at least plausible, and while he amassed a fortune in trade, this had not begun to be made until after he retired from the Germantown School.

Mr. Webster retired from the Germantown Union School in April, 1766, and, as advertisements in the Philadelphia newspapers of the time show, immediately opened a general store at Front and Arch Streets. Which corner he occupied is not known, for as all the corner buildings at that junction have been replaced by other structures, Webster's store has passed away. According to his advertisements, he dealt in such miscellaneous merchandise as Balm of Gilead, looking-glasses, tanner's oil, and pickled lobsters. In 1768 his store was at the lower end of Market Street. That he prospered in business is known, and when the Revolution came it found him a merchant with many connections, some of them in Connecticut.

During the early days of that struggle, his house was almost nightly the meeting place of delegates to the Congress sitting in Philadelphia. Especially did the delegates from Connecticut visit him and consult him on the money concerns of the United States. He was held in high regard as an economist, and his shrewdness in money matters is attested in letters of his still extant. He seems to have been twice married, for when Mrs. Rebecca Webster was buried in the burying ground of the Second Presbyterian Church, on

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October, 10, 1793, her age was given as 40 years, and yet, in 1782, he had at least one daughter married. He had one son, who died in Philadelphia in the summer of 1778, and two daughters. One of these, Ruth, married John Perit, of New Haven, Connecticut, and had issue two sons: John W. Perit, who settled in Philadelphia, and Pelatiah Perit, who became a resident of New York. Mrs. Perit, after the death of her husband, married a Mr. Leffingwell, of Norwich, Connecticut, and survived until near the middle of the last century. Webster's other daughter, Sophia, married Thaddeus Perit, and her only son was named for her father, Pelatiah. Webster's letters to his daughter, Sophia, on the eve of her marriage, were recently published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, and show that the economist was a man of affluence at that time. He bought his daughter a house in New Haven, and sent her a present of silver. But these gifts were accompanied by the warning that this outlay "makes cash rather scarce with me at present, so you must do with as little as you conveniently can."

He kept his ground during the stormy days of the Revolution, and when the British entered Philadelphia they found him here, but found him a patriot, not a loyalist. Consequently, they imprisoned him in the Walnut Street jail, and through their futile efforts to convert him caused him a loss which he estimated to be over five hundred pounds.

After the war, he was able to mend his fortunes, and at the same time watch the building of a new nation. About the way the Government should be erected he had his own notions, and while he never

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entered public life and never held office, he had theories on the subject of "rag money" and free trade and about the proper form of a stable government, that he gave to the world in the shape of pamphlets. The Confederation of 1777, however, was formed without either consulting Webster or heeding his prophetic little book, entitled "A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America." This was published under date of February 16, 1783, and pointed out the weaknesses of the Confederation and made it plain that, for "their Preservation and Happiness," the United States required a Constitution providing for a bicameral system or a Congress composed of two chambers "with the concurrence of both necessary to every act." He showed quite plainly that a stable fiscal system could be established only by wiping out the existing Federal Government and superseding it by one endowed with independent taxing power. He provided for all the branches of Government subsequently provided by the Constitution of 1787, and even some of the early amendments to that document were foreseen by Webster, who had shown their necessity.

That it was upon this little "Dissertation," that the framers of the Constitution worked, has been shown, first by Webster himself, in his reprint of his Essay, in the year 1791, and ten years ago by the Hon. Hannis Taylor, who has indicated conclusively that the honor of "inventing" our form of government belongs to Pelatiah Webster. Mr. Taylor has caused Congress to recognize partly the labors of this unrecognized man, and efforts toward

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a fuller recognition are now being made. After more than a century, the one man who was responsible for our governmental system was "discovered," after having been ignored by the statesmen who followed his teachings, and now an earnest attempt to rehabilitate his fame fortunately is being made, led by Mr. Taylor, who prepared a memorial to him whom he justly entitles "The Architect of Our Federal Constitution."

Webster, during the closing years of his life, lived in South Water Street, Philadelphia. His house, then numbered 47, has been removed. His grave, formerly in the burying ground of the Second Presbyterian Church, then on Arch Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, was removed in the year 1867, when the grounds were sold, and is now in Mt. Vernon Cemetery. But there is no certainty as to its location. What is pointed out as the resting place of the economist is covered by a slab of marble, on which imagination alone allows the enthusiast to pick out a few letters of his name.

Like the first English master at the Germantown School, Webster came to the office at a salary of £100 a year. While he never seems to have been ignorant of the value of money, nor especially averse to its acquisition, he felt the responsibilities of his position and showed from the beginning an earnest desire to make the school worthy of its situation in "The Montpelier of Pennsylvania." He worked hard to accomplish his object and strove to put its curriculum on a higher plane than that upon which it had been begun. His ideals, if anything, surpassed those which

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the Trustees entertained for their great project. He gave attention to the improvement in the methods of teaching and management, took it upon himself to personally conduct the night school, formerly entrusted to the Usher, and evidently was responsible for the attempt made by the Trustees to obtain a charter.

As should have been expected by the Trustees, no charter for the school could be obtained. It had started out as an anti-Proprietary project, and the Governor had no intention of assisting an institution erected and maintained by members of a party opposed to him. Such a proposition, too, would scarcely be welcomed by the College and Academy of Philadelphia, which was still too young, and its destiny too uncertain, to jeopardize its existence by lending assistance to a rival school.

This first attempt to obtain a charter seems to have been the result of the meeting of the Contributors on January 2, 1764, when a committee consisting of William Logan, Esq., the son of James Logan, who at this time was the occupant of Stenton; Edward Millner, or Milnor, a successful merchant in Philadelphia and one of the members of The Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids; Christian Lehman, whose house may still be seen retiring snugly from the street at 5524 Main Street, and whose surveys of Germantown property have been of utmost value to all who have had to study Colonial Germantown; and Paul Engle, Jr., were instructed to hold a conference with a committee to be appointed by the Trustees for the purpose, with a view to devising means of obtaining incorporation. The Trustees appointed from its body

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a committee, consisting of Joseph Galloway, George Alsentz, Jacob Neglee, and John Jones, who were instructed to call upon William Logan "and endeavor to prevail upon him to execute the above piece of service for said school; wherefore Richard Johnson, George Alsentz, Jacob Neglee, and John Jones are requested to inform him of the opinion of the Board." The endeavors of Logan, if ever they were made, failed of success, and the school was not incorporated until twenty years later. In May another committee was appointed to petition John Penn, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, to grant the charter, but this effort was unsuccessful.

The desire of Webster to raise the standard of the school to almost college rank was attended with cautious encouragement from the Board. At the Trustees' meeting on March 3, 1764, the whole question of the management of the institution was very deliberately attacked and discussed. The minute relates:

"This Board taking into their consideration the present economy and management of the school under the superintendency of Pelatiah Webster, the present English Master, came to the following proposals, viz., Whether the mode of instruction generally followed in schools should be pursued, or whether the English tongue should be taught Grammatically, attended with lectures; and whether arithmetic, the mathematics, logic, &c., should be taught in the customary manner, or whether they should all be taught with lectures, and an additional sum paid for the teaching of them in the latter manner.

David James Dove and Pelatiah Webster

“ Resolved, that the instruction of the youth in the Languages Grammatically, and with suitable lectures at the same time, and also in Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Logic, and other Branches of Learning, with Lectures, will undoubtedly tend to the effectual advancement of the knowledge of the scholars, and also to the reputation of the school: But the Board is nevertheless of the opinion, That every parent and guardian should have in his election to direct whether his child or ward shall be taught in the above manner, or in the usual mode taught in common schools; wherefore, notwithstanding the usefulness of teaching the scholars the languages grammatically and with lectures, and the sciences also with lectures; yet many parents and guardians may not incline to have their children or wards taught in any other manner than what has been heretofore practiced in this school. The present master, therefore, and all future masters who may preside in the English School here, shall be obliged himself to hear each scholar three times a week, who is taught reading, writing, Arithmetic, etc., in the said common mode.”

From the very few references to the German School it may be assumed that it was regarded as outside the realm of experiment; that to make the institution attractive, the English Department, which alone could have been regarded as a rival of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, should be the object of all improvements.

At this meeting the terms of tuition for the English School were revised, and as they are illustrative of the cost of tuition in an Academy, more than a decade be-

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fore the actual opening of the Revolution, they are here reproduced:

	£	s.
The Dead Languages, per annum	3	10
The English Tongue Grammatically . . .	3	
Reading, Writing, etc., in the common manner,	0	40

Another practice, put in force by this meeting, which, reasonable enough as it appears to us, must have been regarded as revolutionary in the year 1764, was the demand made upon parents and guardians to "supply their children with such books as the present School Master thinks most likely to answer the end of their schooling." Up to this time no attempt to standardize the school books in schools had been made, and children in the same class might have been found being taught from half-a-dozen different books on the subject. They brought such school books as their parents thought fit to give them, and doubtless very often carried the school books from which those parents had learned "reading, writing, etc., in the common manner."

In a few days the "Pennsylvania Gazette" carried a new advertisement of the Germantown Union School, which must have given annoyance to the authorities at the College and Academy of Philadelphia, as that of a rival that might become dangerous. The meeting "ordered that Samuel Wharton do form an advertisement and cause the same to be immediately published in the "Gazette," expressive of there being a good school kept at this place, where Latin, Greek and English are taught Grammatically; as also Writing,

David James Dove and Pelatiah Webster

Arithmetic, Mathematics, Surveying, &c., by a Master well informed in the Languages and Sciences . . . and that there are many reputable families in German-town where children may be decently and reasonably boarded.”

An idea of the expense of keeping a pupil in the school at this period, and of the time devoted to studies may be obtained from a school bill and diary of Charles Mifflin, who, as has been related, was the ward of Thomas Wharton, one of the Trustees. This bill and leaf of diary are in the Wharton papers, already alluded to. The bill was made out in blank by the pupil, and the amounts filled in by the master, who, as will be seen, gave a good account of Master Charley :

UNION SCHOOL

QUARTER BILL FOR PRECEDING QUARTER.

Dr. Chas. Mifflin to Board & Lodging	
at £30 per ann.	£7 10 0
Cloathing at £12 per Ann. . . .	3 0 0
Books 9s., paper, Quills, ink, &c.,	
3s. 4d.	12 4
Pocket Money at 6d. per week .	6 6
Time woud have been worth . .	10 0
	£11 18 10
Schooling	17 6
	£12 16 4

Cr. Began to Keep a Diary, June 26 in which Time I said 64 morning Lessons ; Read Eng. History 59

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times, Read Poetry 26 times, Read Roman History 24 times, Attended Lectures on Latin Gram. 62, Attended Lectures on Eng. Gram. 48 times, Said 82 Lessons in Corn. Nepos. Made 48 Latin Exr. Had Tryals for Places at the Table 12 times, Place in 1st Class Head 3 times, Foot None, Absent None, Read 113 Chapters in the Holy Bible, Attended Divine worship at the Friends meeting 12 times, Had 8 Lectures on Geog. Maps. Wrote 8 copies.

Masters Certificate that Charles Miffin has performed his Exr. well, Studies diligently makes a Very Desirable progress in Learning.

To Mr. Thomas Wharton (his Guardian).

P. WEBSTER.

Sept. 24, 1764.

That the Board was giving rather particular supervision over the school, probably having profited by their experience with Dove, is attested by a note in the minutes about this time, which records the fact that nine of the members "were present at hearing several of the classes in Latin and English Grammar, who performed their exercises very much to the satisfaction of the Board." At the meeting in August, 1764, the committee that had been appointed for the purpose reported that all the money on hand and due the school amounted to £213 13s. 10d.; of which amount £32 3s. 4½d. was a cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer; £74 10s. unpaid subscriptions for the support of an Usher; £82 10s. 6d. in small unpaid subscriptions for the Building Fund, and £34 unpaid tuition. In addition to this the Committee reported

Masters Certificate that Charles H. often has performed his
will. Jesus diligently makes a Very Desirable acquisition. I
Lovingly

Mr. Ho. Warner, Esq. Guardian Webster

J. Wolcott's receipt
(Miffin for schooling to
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Sept 24 1874

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so they have been / D.C.

For Charles W. Allen

Mr. J. H. Mendenhall
To Mr. Mendenhall & Mr. Mendenhall

Ms. A. 9. 2. 11. 11

CHARLES MIFFLIN'S BILL FOR SCHOOLING RENDERED TO HIS GUARDIAN
THOMAS WHARTON
Photographed from the Original Document

Photographed from the Original Document

1764
September
24.

Union School

Quarter Bill for Providing Quater:

To Cha Mifflin to Board & Lodging ^{from 15th to 7th} 7 10

To Clothing at 12 Sp. Sum: 3 0 0

Books of paper 2 1/2 p. h. & 1/2 12 4

Pocket Money at 6th of Week. 6th 6 6

Time would have been worth of $\frac{10}{11 18 11}$

Begin to keep a Diary June 26 on which Time
Shooting 1/2 p. h. 7 6
10 1/2 p. h. 12 1/2 p. h.

Said 6th morning 1/2 p. h. Read Eng History 59 times

Read History 26 times, Read Roman History 21 times. Attended

Lecture on Latin Gram 6, Attended Lecture on Eng Gram

18 times. Said 32 Lessons in Corn. Major. Made 48 Latin Les

Had 1/2 p. h. for Places at the Table 12 times. Place in 1

Class Head 3 times, Foot none. Went none, Read 113

Chapters in the Holy Bible. Attended Divine at the

Friends meeting 12 times, Had 8 Lectures on Prop. 10 & 11

Wrote 8 Copies

CHARLES MIFFLIN'S BILL FOR SCHOOLING RENDERED TO HIS GUARDIAN
THOMAS WHARTON
Photographed from the Original Document

David James Dove and Pelatiah Webster

that £50 was due from the estate of the late Thomas York, "said to be retained . . . on account of an action against the lottery managers."

From what we learn of the school during this period, the year 1764 was marked by a policy of progressiveness and expansion. We do not hear much of the German school, which began with more pupils than the English department, and it may be assumed that it followed the even tenor of its way. There was apparently no necessity to emphasize this department. Germans who desired such a school for their children knew of it; the Quakers, and other English speaking persons gave it no thought; consequently, if the school was to become an institution of note, that position could be attained solely through popularizing and extending the English department. The trustees evidently held this view, and this year, after looking the ground over carefully, prepared for adding to the departments. The reorganization was agreed upon at the meeting of the Board on November 23d, and included the separation of the "Latin School" from the English, the placing of the latter under an independent master; the lowering of the rates of tuition for the branches in the English school, "reading, writing, and cyphering," and the making the salary of the Latin master depend upon the number of his pupils. Webster was furnished with a copy of these resolutions, which were to become effective the second quarter of the following year.

The plan, however, does not seem to have been tried at the time appointed, for shortly before then, or in March, 1765, Webster resigned. He had been

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transferred to the new department, and is named as the "Latin Master." He made a voyage to South Carolina after he left the school, evidently having gone south with the hope of securing another position, and this impression is strengthened by the fact that after his return to the school in July of that year, when he bowed to the commands of the Trustees and began work upon the Latin school, which soon failed owing to lack of pupils, he requested a recommendation "relative to his conduct here." This was prepared for him by a committee appointed for the purpose, and in March, 1766, Pelatiah Webster, who was to outline the constitution of the United States, found himself practically forced out of a country school, and with a neatly written and carefully worded recommendation in his pocket went out into the world seeking a position as tutor.

A strange fatality seems to have followed this man's career. It was his fate to be appreciated by few during his life; to be ignored by the statesmen who acted upon his suggestions; to be forgotten by his Alma Mater, when it celebrated its Bi-centennial anniversary; to lie in an obscure grave, and to be unknown to his countrymen who have prospered and enjoyed the fruits of the governmental system of his invention. Even the shops and dwellings he occupied in Philadelphia are gone, and not a vestige remains of the house in which he died.

CHAPTER IV

THE YEARS OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY UNREST

1766-1774

WHEN Webster took his leave of the Trustees, placed his boxes on the Philadelphia stage and re-entered the metropolis to make a new trial of his fortunes, the school had been in operation for nearly five years. That was time enough for the enthusiasm for, and the novelty of, the new school to become blunted by familiarity. Begun as a rival to the College and Academy of Philadelphia, the inability of the trustees to handle that eccentric, but very efficient instructor, Dove, caused him to set up a rival institution beside the Union School. At that time it was beyond the wildest hope for two academies to prosper and thrive in so small a village as Germantown then was. With Dove contented at the Union School there might have been a very different sequel to relate. But this was not to be. His was an independent spirit, inspired by the knowledge of his own professional value. The good burghers were of a different temperament, and could not understand such a man. They had no eccentricities and their lives were the kind that follows the lines of convention. They were by nature incapable of understanding Dove, and he, being a man of talent and experience, was impatient under their restraining hand. The result, as has been related, was the founding of a rival establishment by the "irreverend" one.

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Any attempt to prove that the Union School did not suffer by this rivalry, or that the depression into which it fell was to be attributed to other circumstances, must inevitably fail; yet, it may be urged that this view is unsustained by proof. The school was evidently going back when Webster took charge; certainly, when Dove had his school finished, there must have been some desertions from its roll of pupils. The attempts to lend variety, the little gratuities of expansion, were not made until the hand was forced by the opposition.

But the trustees struggled on. They had what their rival lacked—they had a community, a small one to be sure, but yet a harmonious body of inhabitants, at their back. Dove was only one, but the trustees and contributors were nearer fifty.

Before Webster resigned in March, 1765, to make his trip South, the Trustees had provided a tutor for the English school. This was John Woods, who had been an usher under Dove, had opened the first night school, but who had left the institution in 1763, possibly to take a position at Dove's school. Woods was made master of the English School "for reading, writing and arithmetick," on March 25, 1765, and remained until October 1, 1769, when he resigned. During the three months Webster was absent from the school, it probably was his duty to teach the higher branches as well. From March, 1766, until June of that year there was no Latin school, when on June 19th, Abel Evans was chosen Latin master. But a year later, owing to the want of enough pupils, he was dismissed and the Latin school once more closed. That teaching in the

The Years of Pre-Revolutionary Unrest

English school before this division was made was not very agreeable to the master, and probably not so effective in the pupil as was desired, is rather evident when it is considered that the classical courses had to be taught together with the primary English branches. Abel Evans, when he took charge of the Latin department, seems to have been treated with more liberality than the trustees exhibited in their treatment of Webster. He was to be paid £60 a year and, in addition, whatever the proceeds of the tuition might exceed this amount. With this reasonable compensation went the privilege "to lodge in the westerly room, middle story."

It was about this time that the "Rules and Orders" for masters and pupils, which had been in contemplation since the opening of the school, were at last formulated. On October 31, 1766, the committee entrusted with their preparation, reported nine rules "to be enjoined to be observed by the masters and scholars of the Germantown Union School." One is struck by the far-reaching power assumed by the school in dealing with pupils, for one of them even defines their conduct in their own homes.

The 1st Rule defines the periods of the sessions. In winter they are from 9 A. M. until noon, and from 2 P. M. until probably dark, as the time is not mentioned, and as darkness in the winter season sets in comparatively early. In summer, the morning session begins an hour earlier, and lasts until noon, and the afternoon session begins at 2 P. M. The time for dismissing the pupils in the afternoons is not given in these rules, but from the agreement entered into by

A History of The Germantown Academy

John Downey as English master, and the trustees, in the year 1769, we know the hour for dismissing the class was 5 o'clock.

In the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rules, tardiness, absence, truancy, and neglect of duty are dealt with, and are to be punishable at the discretion of the master.

The 5th and 6th Rules forbid the children to leave the class room without permission of the trustees, or to play in or about the schoolhouse, after being dismissed.

There is an echo of old Dock's "Rules of Conduct" in the 7th Rule, which requires "every scholar when abroad to treat all people with civility, modesty, and good manners, more especially their known superiors and elders; and when at home, their own parents, &c., with all dutiful respect and affection."

The 8th Rule commands "That the master shall punish or correct every scholar for any misdemeanor, neglect of duty or disorderly behavior in such manner as they shall, in their discretion, judge to be proper and equal to the offense committed."

According to the 9th Rule these rules are to be read before the School on the opening of school every Monday morning.

Although the trustees were improving the machinery of the school and making the curriculum more comprehensive, it appears to have steadily declined. At the annual meeting in May, 1769, the Trustees came to the conclusion the Latin school was a losing venture, and that it would be "impracticable to support" it during the coming year. Evans, the Latin master, was informed that at the end of the quarter his services

The Years of Pre-Revolutionary Unrest

would be dispensed with, and June 19th he retired. The Treasurer reported to the meeting a balance in the treasury, but as this amounted to only £7 8s. 6d., prudence was displayed in abandoning the classical department, which was evidently considered to be responsible for the condition of the finances.

The condition which confronted the men who had tried so hard to render their experiment in education successful and profitable, was a serious one. In those days, as in these, when a business venture was beginning to fail, the tendency was to "cut prices." So the Board decided that success was denied the institution because it was, while giving a high grade of education, also charging high prices for the tuition.

At the meeting of the Board on June 4, 1767, the new remedy was proposed. Just how the trustees expected to mend the fallen fortunes of the school may be learned from the minutes of that meeting:

"The Board taking into consideration a proposal of Margaret Thomas of keeping a mistress' school in one of the upper or middle rooms of the schoolhouse; as several of the Trustees present are well acquainted with her, the said Margaret and her carrecter, which is allowed to be unacceptional, and is also allowed to be very capable of managing such an undertaking to satisfaction. It is, therefore agreed that she have liberty to open and keep school in the back room over the Dutch schoolroom, when the present Latin master's time is up, and she is allowed the front room, over the said Dutch schoolroom for a lodging-room, and may take possession of the last-mentioned as soon as it may suit her conveniency. Subject nevertheless

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to be removed by order of the Board of Trustees at any time hereafter upon having three months previous notice for that purpose."

How Margaret Thomas succeeded with her project, which it is presumed she carried on at her own risk, for there is no indication that she was employed by the Board, we do not know. The very plain inference, however, is that she appeared during a period of depression, and must have been a victim of it. After having given her permission to keep a "Mistress' School," and ordering for the new enterprise "two convenient benches," the Trustees make no mention of what followed. Excepting for the annual or contributors' meeting in May, there does not appear to have been any meetings of the Board. Although the German school seems to have continued on its smooth course uninterruptedly, the English school so far as we can learn must have merely existed. The Latin School, as has been told, was abandoned.

In this humdrum way the school continued for about two years, when Woods, the English master, who must have had a very unremunerative experience, resigned. His resignation was to take effect on October 1, 1769, and in September of that year, the Board succeeded in persuading John Downey to sign an iron-clad agreement with them. This agreement, which reads like a landlord's lease, only omits the waver of the "exemption law" because if there was one it would not apply to the case, and does not demand that the English master renounce the "Benefit of Clergy" because that ancient custom had become a legal curiosity. But it tied the master up by such

The Years of Pre-Revolutionary Unrest

a wonderfully, beautiful mass of contract phraseology. If Joseph Galloway had not retired from the Board the previous May its authorship would surely be attributed to him. It may be found *in toto* in the address of Dr. Brumbaugh printed at the end of this history.

After their disagreeable experience in ridding themselves of Dove, the trustees had made up their minds to have no repetition of such strife. They made it plain, too, who was to be responsible for broken window panes, the schoolhouse pump, the fences, garden and orchard. Even so small a subject as the right of way to the entry was stipulated. And the schoolmaster was to remove himself with celerity and without stirring up trouble if they wanted to put somebody in his place. The agreement, no matter how it is viewed, is a most remarkable document, and shows more plainly than any contemporary gossip could, what expedients the Trustees, in their fight to preserve the institution, were forced to adopt.

Downey evidently was the man for the situation. Small as must have been his compensation, he seems to have been so well satisfied that he continued for almost five years to head the English department. Then, on April 1, 1774, having given the required notice, it is presumed, he left the institution. Whatever his qualifications, the fact that he remained for four and a half years indicates that he was able to conduct the school through the first critical stage in its career. At the outbreak of hostilities during the Revolution, Downey seems to have taken up arms. He was captain of the Second company of Philadelphia Militia, Second Battalion of Foot, in July, 1777. His

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knowledge of surveying caused the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania to require Colonel Bradford to assign him to the duty of surveying the Delaware River from Cooper's Ferry to Salem. His command at that time, July, 1777, was stationed at Billingsport. After the war he settled in Harrisburg and taught school there for a number of years. Going into politics he became Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, and a member of the State Assembly. In 1796 he came into prominence as an advocate of a system of education to be carried out by the state, advancing his views in a letter to Governor Mifflin, which is regarded today as one of the important documents in the history of education in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER V

THE REVOLUTION, 1774-1783

UNLESS some arrangement was made, and there is no evidence that it was, there must have been several days in the year 1774 when the English School was without a head. Downey's resignation took effect on April 1st, and it was not until their meeting on April 5th that the Trustees named his successor. This was Thomas Dungan, who, like his predecessor, had later a creditable record in the patriot army.

The curtain had been rung up on the prologue to the Revolution. For nine years the country had been filled with unrest, and to this cause some of the depression into which the School had fallen should be ascribed. If we were possessed of no other records of the Revolution than such intimation of the "distrest times" found in the minutes of the Trustees, the details of that struggle would pass unknown. None of the exciting movements of those troublous times found their way into the neatly written pages. The passage of the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, the Townshend Acts; all those innumerable aggravating, tantalizing impositions on the Colonists, which had made democrats of the Massachusetts men, and enemies to England of all lovers of their country, are unnoticed in the minute book, which throws absolutely no light upon the times. There is a reason for this, which perhaps need not be examined here, but briefly the explanation is to be found in the fact that the

TO THE Delaware Pilots.

WE took the Pleasure, some Days since, of kindly admonishing you *to do your Duty*; if per-
chance you should meet with the (*Tea*,) *SHIP POLLY*, CAPTAIN AYRES; a THREE DECKER
which is hourly expected,

We have now to add, that Matters ripen fast here; and that *much is expected from those Lads who meet with
the Tea Ship*.---There is some Talk of A HANDSOME REWARD for the PILOT who OVERTHROWS THE FIRST GOOD
ACCOUNT OF HER!---How that may be, we cannot for certain determine; But ALL agree, that TAR and
FEATHERS will be his Portion, who pilots her into this Harbour. And we will answer for ourselves, that,
whoever is committed to us, as an Offender against the Rights of *America*, will experience the utmost Ex-
ertion of our Abilities; as

THE COMMITTEE FOR TARRING AND FEATHERING.

P. S. We expect you will furnish yourselves with Copies of the foregoing and following Letter;
which are printed for this Purpose, that the Pilot who meets with Captain *Ayres* may favor him with a Sight
of them.

Committee of Taring and Feathering.

T O

Capt. A Y R E S,

Of the *SHIP POLLY*, on a Voyage from *London to Philadelphia*,

S I R,

WE are informed that you have, Imprudently, taken Charge of a Quantity of *Tea*; which has been seos
out by the *India Company*, under the *Auspices of the Ministry*, as a Trial of *American Virtue* and Re-
solution.

Now, as your Cargo, on your Arrival here, will most assuredly bring you into hot water; and as you
are perhaps a Stranger to *the Parts*, we have concluded to advise you of the present Situation of Affairs in
Philadelphia---that, taking Time by the Forelock, you may stop short in your dangerous Errand---secure
your Ship against the Rats of combustible Matter which may be let on Fire, and turned loose against her;
and, more than all this, that you may preserve your own Person, from the Pitch and Feathers that are pre-
pared for you.

In the first Place, we must tell you, that the *Pennsylvanians* are, *to a Man*, passionately fond of Freedom;
the Birthright of *Americans*; and at all Events are determined to enjoy it.

That they sincerely believe, no Power on the Face of the Earth has a Right to tax them without their
Consent.

That in their Opinion, the *Tea* in your Custody is designed by the Ministry to enforce such a Tax,
which they will undoubtedly oppose; and in so doing, give you every possible Obstruction.

We are nominated to a very disagreeable, but necessary Service.--- To our Care are committed all
Offenders against the Rights of *America*; and hapless is he, whose evil Destiny has doomed him to suffer at
our Hands.

You are sent out on a diabolical Service; and if you are so foolish and obstinate as to complac your
Voyage; by bringing your Ship to Anchor in this Port; you may run such a Gauntlet, as will induce you,
in your last Moments, most heartily to curse those who have made you the Dupe of their Avarice
and Ambition.

What think you Captain, of a Halter around your Neck---ten Gallons of liquid Tar decanted on your
Pate---with the Feathers of a dozen wild Geese laid over that to enliven your Appearance?

Only think seriously of this---and fly to the Place from whence you came---fly without Hesitation---
without the Formality of a Protest---and above all, Captain *Ayres* let us advise you to fly without the
wild Geese Feathers.

Your Friends *to serve*

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1773

THE COMMITTEE as before subscribed

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trustees were either Germans, belonging to one or another of the sects which remained neutral in strife ; or Quakers, whose cardinal principle was to be men of peace. To these, then, the spirit of the times was not a thing that made for what they held dear. It did not concern either—at first. Later, we find some of the Quakers taking up arms.

That times of apprehension and unrest such as these were should not have reacted upon an educational institution that was local merely in name is, of course, incomprehensible. It was apparent to many far seeing persons that a storm was on the way. When it was to break, and whom it would envelope were questions that were left to time to answer. The first intimation of serious consequences was felt in the year 1773, when the tea ship *Polly* arrived in the Delaware.

When, about the year 1772, it was decided that a bell was needed for the empty belfry, Thomas Wharton, who had large commercial interests in England, seems to have been entrusted with the mission. He was no longer a trustee, having retired in the year 1766. His brother, Samuel, who also had been on the board, was in Europe, giving personal attention to the firm's business. Thomas Wharton at the same time ordered a "chariot" to be made for him in England. Both the bell for the Germantown Union School and Thomas Wharton's chariot were, then, in the hold of the tea ship *Polly*, which Captain Ayres was bringing to Philadelphia. The *Polly* never reached Philadelphia, her master having concluded that discretion on his part would save him a painful experience. In September of the year 1773, a circular

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was issued by "The Committee of Tarring and Feathering," to the Delaware Pilots, requesting them to advise the commander of the Polly not to attempt to land his cargo of taxed tea at Philadelphia. It was not until Christmas Day of that year that the Polly arrived at Chester. Subsequently she anchored off Gloucester, and there a committee waited on Captain Ayres and invited him to accompany them to Philadelphia, where he could see for himself how strong and determined was the opposition to the landing of his cargo. He visited the city; was present at a meeting in the State House yard and decided to return to England. This determination most probably was reached after a conference with Thomas Wharton, who was the consignee. Wharton did not believe in the attitude of the people, but he saw that the only thing to do was to turn the Polly back, and the ship's prow was turned east again on December 27th. This caused him many a pang, for he was longing for his "chariot," "which," he wrote, "though it might be fit to visit Pine Street meeting in, must once more be landed in Brittain, and thereby share the fate of every other article on board the ship." And for the same reason the belfry of the schoolhouse was empty for ten years longer, when, the war being at an end, both chariot and bell were brought to this country again.

Thomas Dungan, who had been elected successor to Downey, on April 5, 1774, as master of the English school, was probably about thirty years of age at that time. He had received his collegiate education in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, which

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institution he entered as a student in 1762. Two years later we find him employed there as a tutor, and in 1766 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, holding this position until he came to Germantown. He came well recommended and appears to have been known to some of the trustees. Early in the year 1777 it became evident that Philadelphia was in peril of capture by the British troops. The battles of Trenton and Princeton delayed this event, but at the same time, if anything, emphasized the imminence of this campaign. The militia companies in Pennsylvania were called upon to report to the Committee of Safety, and for the first time since the beginning of the war, the inhabitants of the state began to feel the effects of the struggle with invaders.

Dungan was one of those young men who responded to his country's call. The records of the Pennsylvania line regiments show that he was Paymaster of the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, when those troops were at Bound Brook, on April 29, 1777. He was an ensign when he was transferred to the 6th Regiment, which was in the same Division of the Continental army, on July 1, 1778. On September 1st, of the same year, he was Paymaster of this regiment, holding that office until January 1, 1783, when he was transferred to the 2nd Regiment, and promoted to a lieutenancy. While he was in the 12th regiment, that body was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and it is interesting to speculate upon his feelings when he was fighting in the fields, and along the Main Street of Germantown, not far from the school in which he had spent his recent years.

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Elected, like his predecessor, for one year, but at a salary of £60 together with the proceeds of a night school, and the privilege of taking such boarders as might offer, Dungan succeeded in reviving interest in the school. The cheap rates of tuition may have also been a factor in this success, for we learn that the English master was to collect the tuition at the rate of 5 shillings a quarter for those who "read and spell," 7s. 6d. for those who "write and cypher," and such sums as he could bargain for in the case of those who took "mathematics or Latin." The master, however, was guaranteed the £60 a year by the trustees, and they very generously volunteered their assistance in the collection from delinquents.

Four months after he took charge Dungan reported 57 pupils in his department, but in February, 1775, his list contained only 43 pupils who had paid their tuition, and six who had paid and had left the school. Yet, he was so well pleased with his accomplishment that he offered to take the school for the next year at his own risk, and make what he could of it.

But the disturbed state of the country daily became more paralyzing. So far there had been only oratory and resolutions to meet the Acts of Parliament; yet even this was disquieting, for no one knew where the end would be. In April, 1775, expresses that had ridden day and night, crossing swollen rivers, forging through muddy roads, arrived in Philadelphia with news of the first conflict. The Bostonians were fired upon by the King's forces at Lexington, and the time for forceful action had arrived. In Germantown, as well as in every other town and village in the country

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that had heard the news, steps were immediately taken to express its opinion of the new turn given to events. The freeholders advertised a meeting to be held in the Germantown Union School "on Monday the First Day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to enter on such Measures as may seem most proper in the present Emergency."

To the Inhabitants of GERMANTOWN.

WHEREAS it appears from repeated Expresses, that have arrived at Philadelphia, that the Kings Forces and the Bostonians were in actual Engagement which makes it highly incumbent for Persons who have any Regard for their *Country*, their *Liberty* and *Property*, to meet and enter on such Measures as may be a Means to avert the impending Ruin that threatens our Country, and it is hoped that every Friend to America, Freeholders and others, will attend at the Union School-house in said Town, on Monday the First Day of May next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to enter on such Measures as may seem most proper in the present Emergency.

Germantown, April the 27th, 1775.

From this advertisement it may be seen that the schoolhouse, in that early period, was regarded almost as a town hall. When it was built the freeholders of the town seem to have regarded it as a hall of record also, for in the "Agreements and Concessions," not the fundamental ones, but those subsequently passed and printed, it is pointed out as one of the duties of the treasurer that "he shall keep the ancient charter granted by William Penn, together with the deed of the Public Ground at the Market House, and also all the public papers belonging to said town."

In August, 1775, the trustees directed a committee consisting of Christopher Sauer, John Jones and

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Israel Pemberton to "inspect the little deeds of the Schoolhouse lot, the original subscription papers, and such other papers or books as are in the hands or care of Thos. Rose, belonging to this community, and to report at the next meeting whether any reconveyance is necessary, as part of the trustees first named are deceased, or whether anything appears necessary to be done respecting the subscription papers, &c., &c." It cannot be learned from the minutes whether this committee ever reported, although it is to be presumed they did so.

Another attempt to help the school was made, May 16, 1776, when Mary Clinch was granted permission to keep a girls' school. While the records are silent as to the fate of this enterprise, it probably followed Margaret Thomas's experiment into failure and oblivion.

The minute or record of the meeting that should have been held on August 15, 1776, gives an intimation that the war was felt in Germantown. "By reason of the troublous times," it relates, "and other matters interfering, none of the Trustees did meet according to the notice given by the Clerk as usual." Difficulties increased, and there was no quorum to transact business at any regular meeting of the board until July 22, 1777, when the post of English master was temporarily filled by the appointment of George Murray, of New York, who was recommended by Daniel Stiles as qualified to teach "the Mathematics and the English and the Greek languages." Murray seems to have merely been permitted to conduct the school, and to use part of the schoolhouse as a dwelling, until the return of

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Dungan, who had "been for some months past engaged in public employment in the American Army, which he is not likely soon to leave."

In the minute of the recorded meeting of the board it is seen that the realities of war at last had made themselves felt. Their first appearance is carefully related in the minute dated August 12, 1777:

"The German Master informed some of the Trustees that an officer from the Army had called upon and informed him that he had orders to bring and lodge some of the sick soldiers from Gen'l Washington's Army in the Germantown Union School, the next day; and, as the English School, which was to begin soon, would not only thereby be interrupted, but also the German School had been entirely broken up, the Trustees thought it their duty to oppose it as much as lays in their power. A Board of Trustees being now called together and an Officer from the Army present he agreed to lodge the said sick from the Army in the Poor House of this Town, if they would give him leave, and to remove the poor to any other convenient House for a short time. The Board ordered to call the Overseers of the Poor, to know the number of the Poor and the state of the Poor House; whereupon it was agreed by a number of the Freeholders, that a Town Meeting of the Freeholders should be called together by the said Overseers; and an advertisement being set up and given to the Cryer Jno. Nice, to call on the inhabitants to meet this afternoon at 2 or 3 o'clock, in order to consider of some other House or place for the said sick soldiers. A great number of the said Freeholders meeting

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according to notice given at the said School House, but as they differed in their opinion and sentiments a great many went away without giving in their vote.

“Israel Pemberton went the next day to Philadelphia to consult with President, Mr. Hancock, and the sick soldiers were next day brought from the Army to the Hospital in Philadelphia without giving any more trouble to the inhabitants of Germantown.”

Six weeks later the inhabitants of Germantown involuntarily entertained an army not so friendly, for on September 25, 1777, General Howe's troops, fresh from victory over the American army at Brandywine, entered the town, and threw its lines from the Schuylkill River, along the line of School House Lane, to Old York Road. The right of the camp of the Third Brigade rested near the schoolhouse. It is probable, thus, that from the beginning of the encampment the British soldiers made some use of the schoolhouse and, according to tradition, their officers played in the grounds the first game of cricket played in America. After the battle on the morning of October 4, 1777, they carried some of their wounded there, and it was related by John Ashmead, who was a boy at the time, that six of the King's soldiers were buried about twenty feet to the east of the back part of the schoolhouse grounds, in what was formerly the end of Deshler's lot. The Main Street being the general path of the battle, although it waxed hot and was stubbornly contested through the fields and orchards, as well as along some of the principal roads across the town, the schoolhouse escaped serious injury. The weathervane on the belfry still bears the marks of

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bullets, however, and the whole building was rather dilapidated from want of repair and wanton breakage after the war was over.

From August of that year there does not appear to have been another meeting of the trustees until the election in May, 1778. The schoolmaster from New York, if, indeed, he served in the position, soon found nothing to do. Even the German master had to discontinue his department, for not only was the country at war, but the invading army had arrived. The peaceful little town of Germantown must have been so much dazed and terrified by the battle, that time was necessary for the inhabitants to regain their habitual composure. As for the German master, Becker, he was now an old man, his tranquil life shaken, and his school disbanded. It was too late to begin over again, so he seems to have unostentatiously, as usual, retired from active life.

On October 14, 1778, there was a meeting of the trustees, which has generally been held to have been the last one until the close of the Revolution. From the minutes of this meeting it is learned that "On account of the distressed times no German and English School has been kept this good while." It is all too evident that the school was without masters, and probably without support. The English master, Dungan, was in the army; his successor, Murray, perhaps never took charge, and if he did his occupation was but temporary; the girls' school does not appear to have prospered, and the German master, weighted with years, and disturbed by the events of the last few months, had retired. But John Augustus Edert, "who

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for some time kept school in the country, offered his services," as German master. The board was willing to encourage him, and agreed to let him have the buildings where Becker lived and half the schoolhouse to keep his German school, "and to teach reading, writing and arithmetic at what price he can agree with the parents or masters of the scholars." Just what practical use was made of this generous offer is unknown, and neither can any illumination be thrown on the life of the school during the next five years.

From the records of the board it is apparent that attempts were made for several months to transact business, but owing to the war, there never could be gotten together a sufficient number of trustees to make a quorum. The theory has been advanced that the trustees and the contributors maintained the organization throughout the stormy period, but it is only a belief that this was the case, nothing like proof of it having been advanced. John F. Watson, the annalist, notes that he had made inquiries in order to discover if there ever existed any minute book between the one just quoted, whose last entry is under date of October 14, 1778, and the minute book whose first entry bears the date of November 1, 1784. He could not find that there were any records of the intervening years, and came to the conclusion that the school was given up and no minutes attempted during those years.

CHAPTER VI

"THE PUBLIC SCHOOL OF GERMANTOWN," 1784-1793

AS soon as the country was again at peace the old supporters of the school began its reorganization. Again they attempted, this time successfully, to have the school incorporated. If before it was opposition from Dr. William Smith and the College and Academy of Philadelphia that prevented the Germantown Union School from securing its charter they were now too busy, and too weak an influence, with their own affairs to offer effective opposition. Provost Smith, too, had applied for a charter in the year 1784, but the minority, or Constitutional Party, in the Assembly prevented the bill from passing, by the simple expedient of absenting themselves, and thus preventing a quorum. The Academy did not receive its charter until 1789, while the Germantown Public School was chartered September 15, 1784.

The first section of the charter recites the history of the school, gives the reasons for the Act, and quotes Penn's "frame of Government," which said, "That a school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature." In the second section there is an apology for the failure to establish these schools, because "the finances of this State, so soon after a long and expensive war, are not in a condition (without an increase of taxes already heavy) to carry into execution these constitutional requirements;" therefore, it became "highly proper to promote the

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laudable attempt of the petitioners." Section three declares the school established "for the instruction of youth in the learned and foreign languages, reading and writing English, the mathematics and other useful branches of literature."

The fourth section names the school, "The Public School of Germantown," and the fifth section declares "that the first trustees of the said school shall consist of the following named persons, viz.: Henry Hill, Samuel Ashmead and Jacob Rush, Esquires; the Revs. Albert Helfenstein and Frederick Smith; John Vanderen, John Bringhurst, Joseph Ferree, Christian Snider, James Haslet, Samuel Mechlin, Noah Townsend, George Bringhurst, Justus Fox, William Ashmead, David Deshler, Doctor Jacob Frederick, Paul Engle, John Fry and Abraham Rittenhouse." It will be noticed twenty trustees are named instead of the former number, thirteen. These were established "one body politic . . . with perpetual succession." Section sixth requires the trustees "to meet on the first Monday of November next . . . and at least once in every year afterward," and constitutes "seven of them a board or quorum," giving them, among other things named, the power "of electing trustees in the place of those who shall resign their offices or die."

Section seventh declares "Persons of every religious denomination among Christians shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as master, tutor, officer or pupil, be refused admission for his conscientious persuasion in matters of religion, provided he shall demean himself in a sober, orderly

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manner, and conform to the rules and regulations of said school." The eighth section deals with the gaining or holding of property, and the liberal construction of the constitution of the school; and the ninth section authorizes the transfer of all the property and effects, heretofore belonging to the school, to this Board of Trustees.

The school appears to have been reopened about this time, probably with George Murray, previously mentioned, as English master, and John Augustus Edert as master of the German school. This surmise is founded upon the fact that Murray was to take charge until the return of Thoman Dungan from the army, and as the latter's name does not appear as master until November 22, 1786, his substitute is likely to have acted in his stead, as no other is mentioned. No successor to Edert appears until September 16, 1788, when Jacob Merkle was chosen German master. About as little is known of this period of reorganization as of the period of the war which preceded it. But this period once crossed, the road down to the present time is fairly good traveling.

Before entering upon the period of reorganization, a hasty glance may be taken at the men who were destined to bring it about. A few of the names we have met before in the earlier pages. Samuel Ashmead had been a trustee since the year 1775; John Vanderen had held a like office many times since the year 1763; John Bringham was one of the original managers of buildings, and had been elected trustee several times since the year 1770; George Bringham, since the year 1776, had been on the board; Justus

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Fox was first elected trustee in 1772, and several times re-elected; William Ashmead had been continuously a trustee since the year 1775, and when he retired in 1810, had served for twenty-eight years; David Deshler, who seems to have made an indelible impression upon local legends by his exquisite attire, had been one of the original board, but had not been active in the school for twenty years; Paul Engle had several times served as trustee since 1764.

But more than half the new board were new to that body. The two clergymen—the Rev. J. C. Albertus Helfenstein and the Rev. John Frederick Schmidt (here written Smith), were connected with Germantown churches. The former had twice been minister of the German Reformed Church, and in that capacity had a hand in starting what is now known as the Frankford Presbyterian Church. He was born in the Palatinate, and while on his way to this country encountered so violent a storm at sea that he vowed to consecrate himself to the service of God. During the Revolution he was pastor of the Germantown Church. He died of consumption in the year 1789. The Rev. Mr. Schmidt, during the war period, was pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church in Germantown, and in the year 1786 removed to Philadelphia.

Henry Hill was the builder of the beautiful mansion named Carlton on Queen Lane, which on two occasions Washington is said to have occupied as his headquarters. That he was deeply interested in education is further shown by his service as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1791. Jacob Rush was President Judge of the Court of

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Common Pleas in Philadelphia County. “Squire” Joseph Ferree was of French Huguenot descent, and before the Revolution was a member of the Assembly from Lancaster county, in 1774 becoming a member of the County Committee. The next year he was in Germantown, where he and his wife, who was a daughter of James Delaplaine, occupied the house known as Delaplaine House. In 1776 he was custodian of the Government stores and was one of the committee deputed to collect window and clock weights and sundry other odd pieces of lead in Germantown from which to make ammunition for the American army. Samuel Mechlin owned a house at what is now 4840 Main Street, which the British used as a hospital during part of their stay in the town after the battle. Noah Townsend was a cabinet maker who lived at what is now 5203-5 Main Street. John Fry was the eldest son of Johannes Frey, who came from Germany at an early date, and was a storekeeper at what is now 5273 Main Street, a building still known locally as Fry house. Abraham Rittenhouse had a fulling mill in Roxborough, and was a near relative of David Rittenhouse. Of Dr. Jacob Frealich, or Fraley, not much can now be learned, and the same statement is true of James Haslet. That Dr. Fraley was a substantial person is borne out by the fact that he remained on the board for ten years. Haslet, too, was a trustee until his death, which occurred in 1790.

At the first meeting under the charter, held on November 1, 1784, the board elected Christian Snyder, treasurer, and Joseph Ferree, secretary, as the clerk was now termed. The board at the same meeting ap-

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pointed the Rev. Frederick Smith, Henry Hill and Justus Fox a committee "to invent a Seal for the use of said School and to report thereon to the next meeting." The committee was ready at the meeting on November 29th to produce a sketch of the seal, and the committee, with Dr. Jacob Fraley, were authorized to have it executed "in a complete manner." More time seems to have been lost in carrying out this apparently simple order than was consumed in inventing the design, but there were in this country at the same time comparatively few men who could make such a seal, and this may be the reason why, at a meeting held in the following May, or six months later, we read that the committee was appointed to procure a seal and have it executed for the sum of ten dollars, "and do likewise procure a seal press for the same."

There is uncertainty about the condition of the school itself during this period of reorganization, and it may not have been open for some time after the charter was obtained. This view, however, is only given as a surmise, but as has already been mentioned, unless the German master Edert, and the English master Murray—about whose connection with the school little can be said upon authority—continued, there were no masters that we know of for the school during this period. Becker, who appears to have retired when the British entered Germantown, had died in the year 1783, and must be left out of any reckoning.

This view appears to be all the more likely from the fact that at the first meeting, in November, 1784, a committee, consisting of Samuel Ashmead, Samuel

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Mechlin and Joseph Ferree, was appointed to take an inventory of the property belonging to the "late School," in order that the new trustees might get possession of it, including some subscriptions due the former school. These papers are said to have been found safe in "a walnut box" in the hands of Mr. Ferree, which would indicate that he had been the treasurer, although there is other evidence that August Neiser, the clockmaker, was treasurer during the war period.

Early in the year 1785 steps were taken to put on foot a subscription for the benefit of the school, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Henry Hill, Samuel Ashmead and John Bringham were appointed a committee to draw up the same in form "against the next meeting." Although this action was taken at the meeting on January 3, 1785, it was not until the meeting on May 2nd of the same year that the committee reported that they had performed that service, and that the secretary was requested to have a quire of good writing paper "struck off in the English and as many in the German Language, with all convenient expedition, and thereafter distribute them into the proper hands for obtaining subscriptions." This plan, as will be seen by a glance at the wording of the document, was designed to bring about an endowment fund. These subscription papers contained the following:

"Whereas, certain persons in Germantown and the city and county of Philadelphia, several years ago, raised a sum of money by subscription for the purchasing of a lot in Germantown, and thereon

WHEREAS certain Persons in GERMANTOWN and in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA, several Years ago, raised a Sum of Money by Subscription for the Purchase of a Lot in GERMANTOWN, and thereon erected a House, in which are kept two Schools for teaching the ENGLISH and GERMAN Languages, and two other small Tenements for the Accomodation of two School-Masters.

AND whereas the Assembly in the Year 1784, passed a Law incorporating the said School, by the Name of the PUBLIC SCHOOL of GERMANTOWN, and appointing certain TRUSTEES for the good Government of the same. Now the said TRUSTEES, anxious to promote so usefull an Institution; have Recourse to the Liberality of such Persons as may be generously disposed to support the laudable Undertaking, and by their Subscriptions establish a Fund, the Interest which to be applied to the Purpose aforesaid.

WE therefore, the Subscribers, desirous to hold out a fostering Hand to the rising Seminary, do promise to pay to the TRUSTEES of the PUBLIC SCHOOL of GERMANTOWN or their Order on Demand, the Sum we have severally annexed to our Names, Reserving nevertheless at our Option the Payment of legal Interest annually, until it may suit our Convenience to pay the principal Sum subscribed.

EA gewisse Personen in Germantown und in der Stadt und County Philadelphia vor etlichen Jahren durch Unterschreibung eine Summe Geldes zu Erkaufung einer Grund-Lot in Germantown, ausbrachten, und darauf ein Haus erbauten, in welchem zwei Schulen zur Erkennung der Englischen und Deutschen Sprache gehalten werden, und zwei andere kleine Wohnungen zur Bequemlichkeit der beyden Schulmeister.

Und da die Assembly im Jahr 1784, ein Gesetz machte, wodurch besagte Schule, unter dem Namen der öffentlichen Schule in Germantown incorporirt wird, und gewisse Trustees zur Aufsicht darüber bestellt werden: Da nun die besagten Trustees wünschen, eine so nützliche Anstalt zu befördern, und sich an solche Personen wenden, die nach ihrer Freygebigkeit und Großmuth geneigt seyn mögen, dieses lobenswürdige Unternehmen zu unterstützen, und durch ihre freywillige Verschreibung einen Fund zu errichten, wovon die Interessen zu obigen Zweck angewendet werden sollen;

So versprechen wir Unterschriebene, die wir geneigt sind dieser angehenden Pflanzschule eine hülfreiche Hand zu leisten, an die Trustees der öffentlichen Schule in Germantown oder an ihre Bevollmächtigten, nach gehöriger Forderung, die Summen, die wir unsern Namen beygefügt haben, zu bezahlen, mit dem Vorbehalt, die gesetzmäßigen Interessen jährlich zu bezahlen, bis es sich für uns schicken mag die verschriebene Hauptsumme abzutragen.

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erected a house in which are kept two schools for teaching the English and German languages, and two other small tenements for the accommodation of the two schools.

“And whereas, the Assembly in the year 1784 passed a law incorporating the said school by the name of the Public School of Germantown, and appointing certain trustees for the good government of the same.—Now the said trustees, anxious to promote so useful an institution, have recourse to the liberality of such persons as may be generously disposed to support the laudable undertaking, and by their subscriptions establish a fund, the interest of which to be applied to the purpose aforesaid.

“We therefore, the subscribers, desiring to hold out a fostering hand to the rising seminary, do promise to pay to the Trustees of the Public School of Germantown, or their order, on demand, the sums we have severally annexed to our names; reserving, nevertheless, at our option, the payment of legal interest annually, until it may suit our convenience to pay the principal sum subscribed.”

At the May meeting, in the year 1785, the rules and regulations which had been used for the old school and which had been handed over to a committee, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Hill, Samuel Ashmead and John Bringhurst, for revision, were reported to the board, but were recommitted to another committee with instructions to amend and compare the rules with those of the former school.

In a very short time there developed a belief that

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the charter did not cover all the ground necessary to the act of incorporation, and a committee consisting of the two clergymen, already mentioned, Mr. Hill, Mr. Fox and Mr. Mechlin, were appointed to inquire if there was any "occasion to petition the Assembly for further powers to be vested in the corporation." This committee made a report upon which the Assembly in a supplemental Act, dated September 6th, 1786, granted the relief asked. This was in the main a restoration of the plan of government of the former school. In the first section of the act it is explained that the purpose of the law is to revive some of the regulations of the "Union School;" the second section provides eight "additions, alterations and amendments of the said constitution of the said incorporated school." The first of these is that a person having paid "forty shillings, gold or silver money of Pennsylvania," to further the interests of the school, "shall be entitled to vote for the election of trustees." The second section arranges them in three classes, and provides for one of these to be chosen each year. The third section provides that the first Monday in May in every year shall be the time, and the schoolhouse the place, of holding the election. The fourth section allows members to be re-elected or reappointed. The fifth is, "Vacancies occasioned by death or resignation may be filled by appointment of the other trustees." The sixth is, "There shall be at least one meeting of trustees every year, and they shall elect a president, treasurer and secretary." The seventh is, "Five trustees assembled on due notice shall constitute a 'board or quorum;' notices must state when a vacancy is to be

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filled.” The eighth is, “The two most commodious rooms of the schoolhouse shall be forever appropriated to the keeping an English and German School,” which shall have equal privileges.

At the time the trustees appealed to the Legislature to grant them the powers they desired, and which they obtained in this supplemental charter, they asked for “a grant of lands appropriated for the support of public schools in this State, and such other assistance as can be obtained.” Under the new regime it will be noticed a more rigorous, aggressive and progressive policy was pursued than had been characteristic of the earlier boards. The war was at an end; a new nation had been born and a new order of things prevailed. It was a period of great promise for the future and, in spite of the pessimism that was evident in some quarters, the general belief in the stability of the United States was shared by the men who were striving to recreate in Germantown an educational institution which would be permanent and prosperous. An intimation of this is given in the plan for an endowment fund, without which few, if any, educational enterprises ever attain a venerable age. The truth of this statement was as clearly recognized by the government of the Public School of Germantown in 1785 as it is by the trustees of any great university today. The endowment fund, whether through the depreciation of currency, which was felt by everybody, or through the novelty of the appeal to persons of that time, did not find a ready response. The whole country then did not possess a millionaire, although Philadelphia was renowned for its rich men. The

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trustees failing in the first plan then flew to the Assembly for aid. In this, in a measure, they were successful. The Assembly was ready to make the grant, "providing the corporation can defray the expenses" of surveying the land that is, and putting it in the market. Reasonable as these conditions appear, they proved impossible with the smallness of the funds in the school's possession, and the board was compelled to decline the gift they previously had sought.

They did receive some additions to their fund within the next few years. Mrs. Hill, wife of the president of the board, in 1788 left a bequest of £150 which was to be used for educating the children of the poor. The "Poor Fund," as Mrs. Hill's bequest was known, was worth £36 more in 1792, for there had been accumulated four years' interest, and the trustees began to make an effort to carry out the terms of the legacy. A committee, therefore, was appointed "to procure six children of poor people in the neighborhood, three whereof to be educated in the German School, and the other three in English." At the same time another committee was deputed "to obtain subscriptions of such persons who are desirous to encourage literature in the institution."

CHAPTER VII

IN THE YELLOW FEVER YEAR, 1793

THE year 1793, memorable in the annals of Philadelphia from the ravages of yellow fever, which, in a few weeks of the late summer and early autumn, actually depopulated the city by death or flight, was a year that began a new era in Germantown. The fever was responsible for this new life which had been brought to the old town. As the disease scarcely made its presence felt in Germantown there was a belief, not only popular, but induced by the statements of the medical authorities, that this immunity was due to the elevated position of the town. It matters little now whether that belief was founded upon scientific grounds; certainly, yellow fever did not claim any victims in Germantown. As a result of the plague, as it was regarded, the well-to-do Philadelphians, who were frightened, made their way to several suburban communities, but there appears to have been a well-defined exodus to Germantown and its vicinity. This flight as we now call it, was not, of course, accomplished in a day, and was more of a tendency to recognize the advantages of residence in the town than an agitated, terrified line of struggling refugees swarming the old Germantown road. As Germantown was a small community at the time, of probably little less than 2000 persons, occupying probably not many more than 300 houses, there were not accommodations for all who wished to seek refuge here. But as there was a feeling of unrest in

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Philadelphia owing to the well-founded belief that the yellow fever would return another year, many of the wealthy persons built summer homes in Germantown, where they expected to gain immunity in subsequent years. Consequently the population of Germantown almost doubled in ten years. In 1800 the population had reached 3220.

But not only were private persons seeking refuge from the terror. The city of Philadelphia, as the capital of the United States and as the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, had to make provision to carry on its public business in safety. Neither Congress nor the State Legislature could feel comfortable in the city until after the first frost. Germantown, as the nearest town to the capital, and regarded as safe so far as the fever was concerned, was suggested as the place which both National and State Governments should select as their refuge. Aside from its churches Germantown had no building likely to prove suitable for either Congress or the Assembly, other than the schoolhouse. Naturally proposals for its use were received. They are preserved in the minutes of the board of October 26, 1793 :

“A Proposal from the Governor of Pennsylvania was taken into consideration, whether this Board would accommodate the House of Assembly, with the School Buildings at their next session; it being also communicated that the Congress of the United States had expressed some desire to know whether they could be accommodated at Germantown, at their next Session. Whereupon Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into all necessary accommoda-

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tions and report to the next meeting of this Board to be held on Saturday next at 3 o'clock P. M.—and particularly the Committee are requested to inform themselves whether a suitable house for the School can be obtained in the place of these buildings.

“The Committee appointed are
Mr. Henry Hill (President) Samuel Mechlin
Samuel Bringhurst Melcher Meng
and Joseph Ferree (Secretary)”

Under date of November 2, 1793, it is learned that:

“The Committee of last Saturday made report, when the same being taken into consideration, whereupon Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to carry into effect, the following Resolutions; viz.—That if necessary to the accommodations of the Congress of the United States, or of the State Legislature, they do first make the President of the United States an offer of the School Buildings, on the following terms; first—the following repairs are wanting; to wit, 104 panes of glass; two window shutters; two door linings; three door locks; two steps, front and back of new wood; the hearths to be laid with new bricks; sundry patching and white washing for which repairs and no others, the sum of sixty dollars will be allowed out of the rent; which is to be Three Hundred Dollars, for one Session of either of the Legislatures if by them occupied for the Public use, and that the said committee shall procure another suitable building to accommodate the School during said time.

“The committee appointed are Mr. Henry Hill, Samuel Ashmead, Christian Schnider, Samuel Mechlin and Joseph Ferree.”

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Oliver Wolcott, Comptroller of the Currency, who during the yellow fever period resided at Dr. Smith's house, near the Falls of Schuylkill, had been in Germantown looking for accommodations for the Government. In a letter to President Washington, dated October 20th, he wrote :

"I have conversed with a magistrate of the place (Germantown), and am informed by him and other persons that if events should render it necessary every exertion will be made to accommodate Congress and the public officers—the Schoolhouse, with the adjoining buildings, may, in my opinion, at small expense, be fitted up and altered so as to afford tolerable accommodations for the two houses and their immediate officers."

The committee entrusted to carry the trustees' proposition to President Washington, visited him on the morning of November 6th in the large house next to the school, which Dove had erected and which is now known as the Chancellor House. At the time Washington resided in this house, it was occupied by the Rev. Frederick Herman, who was pastor of the German Reformed Church in Market Square. In the dwelling of this honored minister the President obtained lodgings through the good offices of Edmund Randolph, who wrote Washington that while the clergyman would take him in, he would not go so far as to supply his dinner. So other arrangements for this important daily meal had to be made. Washington remained here for ten days before he leased what is now known as the Morris House, opposite Market Square, Germantown, from Colonel Isaac Franks. The

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original of the letter which the committee of the trustees of the Public School of Germantown read to the President is now in the Library of Congress. It is in the following form :

“ The President of the United States,

“ November 6, 1793.

“ Sir,

“The Trustees of the Public School of Germantown have the honor to wait upon the President with a respectful tender of the school buildings for the accommodation of Congress, should they convene at this place.

“To judge of the other Inhabitants of Germantown from our own motives it cannot be questioned they would on this occasion strive to make it as convenient a residence as possible. On the permanence of our general Government and the safety of its supporters and defenders rests, under God, in our view, whatever we hold most valuable,

“ It has been our fortune, Sir, to see you in many seasons of difficulty and danger, always surmounting them; and even now fortifying with your presence the good spirit of the Union lately humbled by the calamity in Philadelphia; an alleviation of which we participate, doubtless in common with the survivors of the city, in consequence of your propitious return to this state.”*

It will be noticed the committee felt some delicacy in offering the buildings, and at the same time asking

*[NOTE.] Reprinted from “Washington in Germantown.”

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that Congress put in window-panes, new front and back steps and sundry minor repairs. The fact that they performed their task on this day, however, is a matter of record in the trustees' minute book. And the visit is also checked off in Washington's diary. Under the date, November 6, 1793, his diary had this note:

"At 11 o'clock the Trustees of the Public School of Germantown waited on me with an address which was read by Henry Hill, Esq., offering the School-house for the use of Congress shou'd they convene there."

After the committee retired the President addressed this note to the trustees:

"To, the Trustees of the Public School of Germantown.

" Gentlemen:

"The readiness with which the Trustees of the Public School of Germantown tender the buildings under their charge for the use of Congress, is a proof of their zeal for furthering the public good; and doubtless the Inhabitants of Germantown generally, actuated by the same motives, will feel the same disposition to accomodate, if necessary, those who assemble but for their service and that of their fellow citizens.

"Where it will be best for Congress to remain will depend on circumstances which are daily unfolding themselves and for the issue of which we can but offer up our prayers to the Sovereign Dispenser of life and

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health. His favor too on our endeavors—the good sense and firmness of our fellow citizens, and fidelity in those they employ, will secure to us a permanence of good government.

“If I have been fortunate enough during the vicissitudes of my life, so to have conducted myself, as to have merited your approbation, it is the source of much pleasure; and should my future conduct merit a continuance of your good opinion, especially at a time when our country, and the city of Philadelphia in particular, is visited by so severe a calamity, it will add more than a little to my happiness—

“Go: Washington.”*

Jefferson wrote the first two paragraphs of the letter, and the courteous acknowledgment of the praise bestowed upon him by the trustees is in the well-known hand of Washington himself. But Congress did not decide to meet in Germantown, and the Pennsylvania Legislature, also, seemed to desire a location more remote from the stricken capital.

*[NOTE.] Reprinted from “Washington in Germantown.”

CHAPTER VIII

"THE ACADEMY," 1794-1799

THE transformation that had taken place in the character of the quiet old town because of the exodus from Philadelphia was paralleled in part in the school. From the time of the reopening of the institution ten years before, it is evident that, while a certain conservatism still prompted many of the actions of the trustees, they were actuated by a more progressive policy. There was no longer, however, a rivalry with the College and Academy of Philadelphia. That institution had weathered a severe legal storm and now, as the University of Pennsylvania, had started on its great career.

Attention to Germantown had been attracted in a way that caused it to be viewed in a new light. It was not far from Philadelphia, yet it was a safe refuge from visitations of yellow fever. Further, such visitations had been predicted, and the horror of the summer of the year 1793 in Philadelphia was only a little less terrible as a memory than the apprehension of ravages likely to occur the next year. Nearly all of the wealthy inhabitants of the capital made immediate provision for the future. They purchased or built country houses at various places around Philadelphia, but probably the largest number turned their eyes on Germantown.

It was not long before the Public School of Germantown became benefited by this new popularity. Thomas Dungan, still the master of the English department,

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prospered for a while, and that he was held in high esteem by the board is shown by the fact that at times he was appointed on its committees. Evidently his advice and assistance were valued. A new class of persons was being added to the population of Philadelphia now as a result of the French Revolution, and the popular interest in this country in anything French was great and widespread. There was a firm bond of sympathy with the Revolutionists, who, in the popular mind, were regarded as unpaid national creditors. This being the attitude of the public it was concluded by the trustees of the school that a French teacher was needed. At the same time the desire for state aid became more marked as the attempt to increase the prestige and extend the usefulness of the institution became more frequent.

At the meeting held May 4, 1794, new rules and regulations for the school were adopted by the board; and it may be remarked that upon almost every occasion when it was felt that the time for rejuvenation had arrived, the signal was sounded in new rules and regulations. Those adopted in this year are so similar to those already mentioned that their promulgation now seems to suggest they had fallen into disuse and contempt. They are not without interest, however, and so they are given here :

RULES AND REGULATIONS

First. The following hours to be observed as school hours during the day, viz.: From the first day of April in every year to the first day of October, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock in the

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afternoon, and from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and from the first day of October to the first day of April, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at noon, Sundays excepted, and from 2 o'clock until thirty minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Secondly. That the masters shall be respectively answerable for the conduct of their scholars while going to and from school, that they shall not go into any field or orchard in the neighborhood of the school without permission from the owner or tenant thereof, but take the most public road leading to and from the same, and that the strictest order be observed in the government of each school so that the masters and scholars may profit thereby.

Thirdly. The several masters must be answerable for the cleanliness of the room or rooms in which he teaches and see that no sweepings be left in the school-house, but be immediately removed and that each master have the room in which he teaches white-washed at least once in every year at his own expense.

It is not always possible to determine what destiny awaited many of the board's projects. A committee would be appointed to do a certain thing and report at the next meeting, but often that would end the matter so far as the minutes of the board are concerned. From what we know of the early trustees of the Academy it is difficult to take the view that they allowed issues to be buried in committee. From the beginning they appear to have been very punctilious, and conse-

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quently the explanation that seems best to fit the situation is that the many new plans may have failed and the secretary, under the circumstances, did not believe it necessary to record them in his minutes.

At this meeting on May 4, 1794, Samuel Mechlin, Melchoir Meng, Thomas Forrest and Isaac Franks were appointed a committee “to wait on the Governor of this state on behalf of the Trustees of the Public School of Germantown to make enquiry and application for the tract of land granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the use of the Public School House of Germantown.” This committee was to report at the next meeting, but we hear no more about it. In January, 1790, a committee had drafted a petition for lands and this had been granted, but the trustees did not avail themselves of it owing to the conditions of its acceptance. We do not see any further reference to the subject in the minute book until May 2, 1796, under which date, it is recorded that it was agreed to revive the committee and present to the next session of the Legislature a petition for the purpose of obtaining the lands. But the board must have failed in its quest, for we read no more of the subject.

In the Summer of this year the school had two additions to its faculty that the board held notable. There is pride in the advertisement they inserted in the “*Pennsylvania Gazette*,” on June 11, 1794, setting forth the acquisitions.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY

Will be opened the 1st of July by F. Herman, from Germany; J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from

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Paris (author of the Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political and Theological Systems from the Creation to the Present Time, the Only True Guide to the English Grammar, &c); and others; under the inspection of the Trustees. German and English Grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and other Oriental languages, the Philosophical Sciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various employments in life, will be taught on the improved plan, in the most expeditious manner, in a way both scientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are so pleasant and healthful; it is six miles from Philadelphia.

When the new term began, the school had among its pupils George Washington Parke Custis, Washington's adopted son. It was quite natural that Washington should send the youth to the Germantown School. He had been in Germantown the previous fall, had had his lodgings beside the schoolhouse; had lodged with and attended the church of the new German master, and in many ways became intimate with those connected with the government of the school. Then, too, it was sufficiently near the capital for the President to see the boy once in a while, and the climate and surroundings were attractive. Those dinners which Washington could not get at the Rev. Mr. Herman's house may have been brought in from Bockius's King of Prussia; and, for a while, the President stabled his horses with "Squire" Ferree. Colonel Thomas Forrest, one of the trustees, Washington may have recol-

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lected from his army associations, and the manorial house, Carleton, of another, Henry Hill, and that gentleman's position in the life of the city, may have attracted the President to the school. His home in Germantown, too, now known as the Morris House, was rented from a trustee of the school, Colonel Isaac Franks.

From the advertisement just quoted, and from other evidence, it appears that the old policy of paying salaries to the masters had long been discontinued. The trustees were careful in selecting a master, and in seeing that he attended to his duty, but his compensation was left to the master's own energies. If he were energetic and fortunate he might make a good living in the course of a year; if the school was unsuccessful, the burden of loss fell upon him.

Another attempt to establish a school for girls was made in 1797. At the May meeting that year it was agreed to advertise for a well-qualified English schoolmistress to teach a girls' school, and to accommodate her with a dwelling. A new German master was also desired, for the Rev. Mr. Herman had left Germantown. The French teacher, James Chambers, probably Colonel James Chambers, who had been appointed to teach that language and Latin in 1795, had retired. Like Mr. Herman, whom he followed, he seems to have remained only a year. If the trustees succeeded in obtaining the English schoolmistress, all record of the acquisition has been lost. A native French teacher, Godfrey Dorfénille, was obtained in May, 1796, to teach that language, as well as English and penmanship.

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It was during this period that the name Academy was first used for our old school. While it was not its legal title it gradually crept into general use. In the letter written by James Chambers, applying for the position of teacher of the French language, he refers to "The Academy" as if that was its usual name, although it is possible that he used the word in a broader and more descriptive sense. At any rate, the minutes written by Colonel Isaac Franks refer to the school as "The Academy" first in the record of the meeting held May 21, 1796. Ever since that time, irrespective of its original and corporate title, the school has been the Germantown Academy, not only to Germantowners but to Philadelphians generally.

The board, though having once failed to obtain a grant of land that had been awarded the school by the Assembly, made another attempt at the meeting of the board on May 7, 1798, to get state aid. This time a committee consisting of Samuel Mechlin, John Fromberger and Isaac Franks was appointed to apply to the State Legislature at the commencement of its next session, for a grant of money to enable the trustees to repair the schoolhouse. But the board did not get the money from that quarter. They did succeed, however, in a very legitimate manner, in getting, not only enough money to repair the school, but a surplus to invest. At this meeting also, John Fromberger, the treasurer, was directed to make application on behalf of the trustees, to the executors of the estate of Paul Engle, lately deceased, for the legacy left by him to the school. Ferdinand Kreamer was admitted as German teacher at a special meeting of the Board, to

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“ enjoy all the rights and privileges, provided he continues deserving,” etc.

A special meeting of the board was held September 5, 1798, when it was noted that “ The banks accordingly moved their institutions in the Public School House, viz. : the Banks of Pennsylvania, and of North America,” on the conditions proposed, and that they gave the trustees an obligation, of which the following is a copy :

“ In consideration of the use of the first story and cellar of the Public School House of Germantown, we agree and promise to put a new roof on the Public School House which we are to occupy, and to paint the same with two coats of paint, and to be completed by the first day of June next, at the cost and expense of the Banks of Pennsylvania and North America.

“ As witness our hands at Germantown, this 4th day of September, 1798.

“ Signed BENJAMIN W. MORRIS,

“ In behalf of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

“ MORDICAI LEWIS,

“ In behalf of the Bank of North America.”

These two fiscal institutions, fearing the desolation a return of the yellow fever would cause in the city, and taking into consideration the probability that a large number of their customers in such an event would retire to Germantown, decided to take up quarters there. They were none too soon in making the change, for the fever did visit the city again, and while it did not claim so many victims as on its previous appearance, the city was deserted for over two

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months. As may be imagined the trustees of the school were pleased to have such liberal tenants for their building, and had their minds set at rest over the new roof and repairs.

Two measurers were appointed to examine the roof and the building generally in order to discover exactly what repairs were needed. For the school, Silas Engle was to act as measurer, and for the banks, William Garrigues. They reported the repairs desired would cost £254 16s. Their charge for services was £7 12s. The repairs appear to have been made, and the minutes of the May meeting the next year, 1799, convey the information that it was found the repairs to the school-house would last for years. Looking for an investment for the money paid by the two banks, the committee that had been appointed to invest \$1000 in stocks reported that for \$1003.33, about the amount the banks had paid the school, they had purchased \$1250 of 6 per cent. stock.

After leaving the institution in November, 1798, the officers of the banks sent a letter to the trustees "thanking them for the asylum which they had afforded those institutions during the dreadful calamity which lately afflicted the city of Philadelphia," and proposing to engage the building for the next year; "in case (which God forbid!) the exigencies" should render it necessary to return. There was a conference subsequently, at which the banks were represented by John Morton, George Brickham, William T. Smith, A. Henry and Richard Rundle, and the Academy by Colonel Isaac Franks, George Bensell and Benjamin Lehman. This body discussed what the banks should pay in

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case they occupied the Academy again. Finally it was determined they should pay down four hundred dollars as a gratuity to the Academy and a further sum of four hundred dollars in case the banks should make use of the building. The gratuity or deposit of four hundred dollars was paid, but the banks were never again driven from Philadelphia.

At the May, or annual meeting in the year 1799, the trustees elected as their president Colonel Thomas Forrest, who first entered the board in the year 1794. From its beginning the Academy had been most fortunate in the class of men it attracted to its governing body, and in Colonel Forrest they had a president who was as able as any of his predecessors, although, like some of the other prominent men whose names are connected with the school, very little is popularly known of him today.

Colonel Forrest, while still a very young man, distinguished himself by writing the most humorous play that had been written in this country. “*The Disappointment*” was twice printed, first in the year 1767, when it was put in rehearsal at the Southwark Theatre, and, in a much enlarged form, in 1796. Slight as is its plot it displays close acquaintance with the rules of theatrical efficiency, and is the best picture our literature offers of a certain kind of city life in the middle eighteenth century in Pennsylvania. In its humor it is almost Rabelaisian and in its satire quite as effective as anything Foote ever wrote. It lampoons some well-known characters of its day in Philadelphia, among them John Reily, who had been an assistant teacher and writing master in Dove’s school in Videll’s Alley,

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and Anthony Armbruster, a German printer responsible for much anonymous literature ; and, perhaps, because of its lampooning it was never presented. Not only was everybody in Philadelphia laughing over the printed play when it first appeared, but, almost thirty years afterwards, the second edition found numerous readers.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War Colonel Forrest is said to have led a company of scouts who attired themselves as Indians. In March, 1776, the Council of Safety appointed him a captain of a company of marines, and authorized him to recruit his force, which was to be given duty on a floating battery. In October of that year, however, he was appointed captain of the second company of Major Proctor's Artillery. He took part in the battle of Trenton ; was commissioned Major when an artillery regiment was formed, and, in 1778, was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He resigned from the service in October, 1781. From the year 1780 until 1786 he had a petition before the Supreme Executive Council to recover his share in considerable city property. After retiring from the army he lived on the north side of Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where he is described as purchaser of certificates and paper money. In 1788 he purchased from William Shoemaker and Martha, his wife, the estate in Germantown, long known as Pomona Grove, which was situated next to the Upper Burying Ground. Here he took up his residence permanently about 1793, and it was his home until his death, which occurred March 20, 1828, when he was in his eighty-

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third year. Colonel Forrest remained president of the board of trustees of the Germantown Academy until he resigned in 1805. He represented his district in Congress from 1819 to 1823.

CHAPTER IX

THE DECLINE OF THE GERMAN SCHOOL, 1800-1809

OVER the country generally, in the years 1800-1809, and over the little town in particular, there had come a sense of Americanism that very naturally was not present when the school was founded. Since then a new nation had been born; new generations of schoolboys had come into being, and Germantown was no longer distinctively German, despite the Teutonic names still in the majority here. There had not been for many years much increase in the population here from immigration from Germany, and the German patois, so long and so carefully preserved, was becoming less and less heard in Germantown. It was not entirely lost or forgotten, but it was rapidly giving way to English.

During this period the Academy relied solely upon local support. Here and there in the pages of the trustees' book one catches occasional glimpses of the prudent thought and wise thrift of that body. Careful as they had to be of their modest resources, they kept a faithful watch over every legacy, and so soon as it became known to them that they were beneficiaries under a will, they introduced the subject to the executor. They had now a small endowment fund, invested in the six per cents., and an inspection of the books shows that they also had, in addition to the legacies of \$600 received from Mrs. Hill and her husband in 1804, a bequest of \$266.67 from Christopher Ludwick, the eccentric Baker-General of the Continental Army,

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whose bequests to education were for many years most productive of good, and even now are increasing the store of popular knowledge through courses of lectures given each winter in the Academy of Natural Sciences. At the time of the Revolution, Ludwick was a resident of Germantown, on Township Line Road, north of Haines Street, not so very far from the one-time home of Colonel Forrest. The legacies, including that of Paul Engle, amounted to \$866.67, the proceeds of which were devoted to the education of poor children. This sum was loaned to the Presbyterian Society for many years before it was otherwise invested.

Dr. George Bensell, at the meeting on May 5, 1800, made application for one of the vacant rooms upstairs in the schoolhouse for the use of a library, but for some reason consideration of the project was postponed. Similar action was taken on an application for the use of one of the vacant rooms for the use of a Masonic Lodge. This application was made by Matthew Huston, Edward H. Shoemaker, John Sellers and others, who "prayed the leave" of the trustees to be indulged in the use of a room, "if not gratis, at least for a moderate rent." This was Hiram Lodge, then only recently founded.

About this time the trustees had been neighborly in permitting the use of their building for various public functions. They had permitted religious societies who were without a home to worship in their buildings, but they were beginning to look with disfavor on any occupation of the schoolhouse other than that originally intended. Thus, on September 17,

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1802, we find a resolution was adopted, setting forth :

“Whereas, the Public Schoolhouse is now in perfect order for the accommodation of schools agreeable to charter, different religious societies having heretofore had liberty to hold meetings of worship in the said school whereby it has been damaged and is likely to receive more injury, if they are permitted any longer to hold meetings therein ;

“Whereupon, Resolved, that the Board of Trustees cannot suffer it to be appropriated for the purpose of public worship.”

That this action of the board was not regarded as final appears from the fact that at the October meeting a letter from the Rev. Thomas Everhard, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was read, requesting that the society might have the liberty to preach in the schoolhouse on Sabbath days. “Cannot be granted” is the comment in the trustees’ book.

This year, too, the banks made an application for use of the building, but fortunately the yellow fever gave Philadelphia a respite and it was not necessary for these institutions to remove to Germantown.

A committee having been appointed to make a view of the condition of the schoolhouse, reported, in July, a recommendation that it would be an improvement if the pupils were prevented from having access to the upper stories, and that this could be brought about by conducting the bell-rope through the floor to the second story, “and that the door be fixed with a lock and key at the first landing of the lower stairs, made of open-work to admit a current of air necessary for health.”

The Decline of the German School

At the meeting on March 21, 1803, Dr. Bensell was appointed a committee to purchase a pair of globes for the use of the school.

Thomas Dungan, who had for many years been held in high esteem as the master of the English school, died in the year 1805, and in May of that year, Nathaniel Major was appointed by the trustees to fill the vacancy. The arrangement made with him was similar to those commonly entered into between board and masters: "To have the same house and lot Mr. Dungan had, free of rent and to be allowed \$2 a quarter for reading and writing and common arithmetic, but to be permitted to charge a further reasonable sum for the higher branches of learning, to be limited to fifty scholars unless he keeps an usher." Major agreed to keep the schoolroom and "half the entry" clean, and "once a year at least to have the same whitewashed, and will leave the windows in such repair as he finds them."

Mr. Major remained but a year and was followed by John Conrad as English master, who acted also as secretary of the board during his term. Mr. Conrad being appointed Justice of the Peace in the year 1808, his dwelling, and, perhaps, the schoolhouse, at times became the scene of proceedings before his petty court. The board insisted that he employ an usher after his election as a magistrate. A year later he resigned from the school. From these instances it will be plain to the reader that there was a rapid procession of instructors through the school, a procession that either resulted from a decline in the school or was responsible for it. Certainly healthy growth in

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an educational institution is not contributed to by constant change in the teaching staff. Not only was the English department affected in this way, but the French and German instructors were appointed and disappeared with just as much regularity. On February 12, 1809, a Mr. Strang became German master, but his pupils were so few in number that he kept the German school in his own house, and the same year William Woodman became instructor in "Select English and Latin," probably displacing F. J. N. Neef, who, on March 28, 1807, had been appointed instructor in French, Latin and Greek. Neef was later master of a school well known in its day at the Falls of Schuylkill. It was hardly to be expected that he would succeed at the Academy, for it was his first position in this country, and two years before he came he had no English at all. Neef, who had assisted Pestalozzi at his famous school near Berne, in Switzerland, was brought to America by William Maclure, of Philadelphia, who, after seeing the great school in operation, hunted out Neef in Paris, where he was teaching, and made arrangements for him to come over as soon as he could speak English. Mr. Woodman was to depend upon the receipts for his compensation, and was permitted to charge \$5 a quarter.

It was a period of troubles, difficulties and changes, but it was also a period that saw the return of some of the well-known men who formerly had given active support to the government of the school. In 1805 there was difficulty over the election for trustees. After the ballots had been counted, it was discovered that some persons who were not contributors had

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voted ; so another election was held on June 24th of that year.

A change in the beginning and close of the school year was brought about in 1806. It was resolved that the year should close with the month of March and open with the month of May, and therefore it was decided the masters should be elected annually on the last Saturday in March. No master was permitted more than fifty pupils unless he had an usher who should be approved by the trustees.

There were many little troubles for the trustees to smooth out during this period. In the early part of the year 1807, for instance, complaint was made that negroes and mulattos were placed on the same benches with white children. The trustees disposed of the problem by directing the masters to see that negroes were separately seated. In November of this year the broken windows of the schoolhouse worried the trustees. A note in the book of minutes refers to the fact that it is understood "that the schoolhouse had been injured, and the windows broken by the disorderly behavior of the boys at some of the late exhibitions and balls held in the schoolhouse," and this difficulty was disposed of with finality by the decree "that there be no balls or public exhibitions hereafter in the schoolhouse without an order from a meeting of the Board."

The failure of the first lottery had become a tradition, but as at this time, 1808, lottery schemes became more numerous than ever, the trustees sought to increase their funds by resorting to the very common, and, then respectable means of raising money by a

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lottery. That the board was not a unit on the proposition is shown by the resignation of John Johnson, the treasurer, and grandson of the first treasurer of the school, Richard Johnson. A committee appointed at a meeting in December, 1808, made application of the Legislature for the privilege of holding a lottery. They were very persistent, and made the long, tedious journey to Lancaster, where the Assembly was in session, to make their plea. Their expenses, however, were modest, for the committee presented a bill for \$39.25, which was paid by the board. The proposition seems to have been defeated by friends of the Academy, and at the next annual meeting Mr. Johnson was re-elected to the board.

CHAPTER X

A PERIOD OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS, 1810-1820

FINDING the Academy was not doing the work expected of it, being under the necessity of almost yearly advertising for a suitable master and witnessing the decay of the German department, the trustees sought a solution for their troubles, and believed they had found it when they devised a scheme for bringing all the departments under one head, who was to be the principal. Mr. Woodman, who had come to the Academy as the Classical master, made application for the new position, but was unsuccessful, as he appears to have been with his department in the school.

By this departure the board relieved themselves of much of the detail, and made the instructors responsible to the principal, and the latter alone answerable to the trustees. The board naturally retained the right of visitation and suggestion. They advertised for a principal who should be able to teach Latin, Greek and French. He was offered "in addition to the privilege of the schoolhouse and two dwelling-houses, together with all the land belonging thereto eight hundred dollars per annum." On February 10, 1810, George I. Howell was elected principal. While comparatively little can be learned of this instructor, who was the first principal of the Academy, the records of the school reveal an able, enterprising man, in some respects similar to the first English master, Dove. He was enthusiastic in his work, had the confidence of the

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board, built up the school and then proceeded to open a boarding-school of his own in the neighborhood.

When the trustees decided upon their new plan, it included generous consideration for boarding pupils. Recognizing that local patronage alone would not support the institution, the board decided to change its character, so that it would prove more inviting and attractive to boarding pupils. The agreement with Howell made the principal responsible for collecting tuition, which was fixed at \$2.50, \$4, \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.50; the highest rate including Latin, Greek and French. The trustees agreed to make up any deficiency if the amount should fall short of \$800, and whatever there was collected annually more than that sum should "be considered the property of the principal."

That a spirit of enterprise had taken possession of the trustees is evident in their every action about this time. At the meeting on February 13, 1810, the board adopted a resolution providing for the purchase of the house opposite, belonging to James Matthews, for \$3200, "in order to a more extensive accommodation to the principal." Richard Bayley and Conrad Carpenter were authorized to make the purchase, and George Bensell, the secretary of the board, instructed to sign the necessary papers, and "to secure John Wister in the sum of \$1400 borrowed from him for the purpose of purchasing the house." Mr. Matthews, who sold the house, in his desire to encourage the Academy in its policy of expansion, made the trustees "the handsome present of the insurance on the house." The money with which this purchase was

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made was derived from the accrued interest on the legacies left the institution and the rather substantial rentals paid by the Philadelphia banks during the yellow fever years.

Principal Howell seems to have won his way quickly into the good graces of all concerned with the school. In April, the board gave him a vote of confidence in recording their appreciation of his talents and industry, "in promoting the benefit of this institution, and agreed to support him in all his proper exertions." Mr. Howell, in June, asked to have some repairs made to "the frame building contiguous to his dwelling to enable him to accommodate a greater number of boarders," and, pleased with his successful management, the trustees promptly answered his request by having the repairs made immediately. In August, at his request, an annual vacation of two weeks and two days was voted to take effect from "the last Saturday of September to the third Monday following."

Although there had been a bell in the belfry over the Academy since the year 1784, there evidently had been no well-defined rules for ringing it. From what has already been said on the subject it probably will be inferred that the boys pulled the bell-rope whenever they could do so and escape undetected, besides those times when it was formally rung to call the children to their classes. There was then no town clock in Germantown, although there were in that place several noted clockmakers, and the proposition was made to the trustees to have the bell rung at certain times through the day, evidently to give notice of the hour to all in the town and its environs.

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They complied with the resolution "that in future the bell shall be rung one-quarter of an hour before eight o'clock until eight o'clock, from the first of April until the first of October, and the school hours from eight to twelve o'clock. The bell always to be rung precisely at twelve and continued five minutes; and a quarter of an hour before two o'clock and continued ringing until two o'clock from April to October. From first of October to first of April, begin ringing at a quarter before nine and at twelve o'clock as above; and at half-past one and one-half hour past four P. M."

Under the new plan the Academy appeared prosperous, but the trustees believed it could be improved, so they, at the meeting held early in January, 1811, prepared resolutions giving many suggestions to the principal. These resolutions described the number and character of teachers the principal should employ and in what manner he should classify the pupils. He was directed "to permit no more than one scholar at a time to go out of the school during school hours," and it was determined that "a principal of this institution be elected every year on the first Monday in April."

The committee that had been appointed to convey the board's action to Mr. Howell had scarcely performed its duty before there came to the attention of some of the trustees Mr. Howell's advertisement of his own school. A hasty call for a special meeting was sent out, and on January 31st the board assembled at the King of Prussia Inn. That this announcement had given the trustees cause for alarm is evident. A

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committee was appointed to visit the enterprising principal and "acquaint him that this Board having unexpectedly seen an advertisement from Mr. Howell published in the public papers announcing his opening a boarding-school at the house lately occupied by Mr. Bevardi, they desire to ascertain at what time he will make it convenient to deliver to this Board the schoolroom and the several buildings placed under his possession that belong to this corporation." Mr. Howell informed the committee that he had fixed the first day of April for his retirement.

Hoping to win success by another change, the Board reconsidered its previous decision to elect a principal for a year, and decided that his appointment should be "during his good behavior and due attention to the charge committed to him," reserving "a reasonable control and power of removal of the principal and any officer appointed under him." The trustees also decided upon a new plan for paying the principal, as is shown in their advertisement for a successor to Mr. Howell. In this they offered a salary of \$1000 a year, and at the same time charged the principal \$200 a year rental for all the buildings. That they aimed at Howell's school in their reduction in the charges of tuition seems a reasonable inference. For English, the tuition at the Academy was reduced to \$2 a quarter.

In answer to their advertisement the board found itself dealing with two principals, instead of one. It was a novel partnership affair, and was entered into with the trustees by Enion Williams and Stephen H. Long, who were to be co-principals, divide the salary and

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be equally responsible for the rent. That the board must have had misgiving as to the success of the new arrangement seems to be indicated by the fact that it stipulated that the trustees reserved the right to remove either or both the co-principals, on three months' notice "except in case of extraordinary urgency," when no notice was to be required. The new principals were permitted to charge \$190 a year for boarders, and to occupy the mansion house, as the house across the road was called.

It was not long before this plan of co-principals was found to be as faulty as many of the other schemes for improving the school. After two years under the new conditions the principals had a disagreement about the division of the profits, and they agreed to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Williams took the boarding school, and Mr. Long the day school. At the time they separated there were in the boarding school, twenty-seven pupils; in the day school, twenty-four, of whom thirteen were taking a classical course; and an assistant teacher, B. Carpenter, had under his charge fifty-seven pupils, of whom eleven were marked "gratis" by order of the committee on education of poor children. In the boarding school, Mr. Williams was teaching English branches and French. The report made in May of 1814 showed that there were in the schools, nineteen girls, and the total number of pupils had dropped from ninety-eight in 1813, to eighty-four. In November of the same year there were only seventy in the schools. About this time the boarding school was deserted, Mr. Williams having resigned, and for a year the trustees rented the building

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to the Rev. Thomas Dunn, a Presbyterian minister, for \$210.

Once more the board was advertising for a principal, and this time they selected Jedediah Strong, who took the mansion house at a rent of \$200, and made the attempt to revive the town's interest in the school, but evidently without much success. He had, in November, 1816, twenty-one pupils, of whom eleven were studying Latin; his assistant, Silas George, had thirty-eight, but fourteen of them were "charity scholars," so that the entire school had but fifty-nine pupils. This was the state of the Academy in February, 1817, when Samuel Harvey, whose connection with the board lasted over many years, suggested a new plan for the financial regeneration of the school. In this he pointed out the advantage of annual contributions; but, if any relief was obtained it must have been but temporary in character. The visiting committee, Samuel Harvey and Benjamin Lehman, found that the institution was in a chaotic condition. They reported that "seven and nine children were found out at the same time playing about the school;" that reading and arithmetic were imperfectly taught; in the Latin teaching derivation of English words was neglected, and upon this the committee commented that it was neglect of the primary end of learning the dead languages, "whereby the English is more confidently and beautifully used." They also urged an improvement in the deportment of the younger boys to "the more aged part of society," which suggests that some of the boys may have made facetious remarks about the committee. The committee also found

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that there was a lack of dignity and authority on the part of the teachers.

One of their remedies was to have each teacher take a position on a slightly raised platform, and require each pupil to stand when reciting his lesson. At the next meeting of the board, it was reported by a committee, of which John F. Watson, who had been elected a trustee in the year 1817, and Michael Riter, were members, that there had been an improvement in the matters previously complained of. In this report mention is made of the fact that Mr. Strong had engaged a woman with a reputation as a teacher, and proposed to establish a "female school on his own premises, as a branch of this institution under the guardianship of this Board." This was a Miss Riley, whose efforts failed of success.

At this meeting it was decided to withdraw the poor fund left to the institution, inasmuch as the Legislature had made "a general provision for the schooling of poor children." The money thus withdrawn was to be deposited to the common fund, and amounted at this time to \$2738.99. Of this amount, Paul Engle's legacy, left in 1792, and consisting of four ground rents, amounting to \$64.36, was now estimated to be valued at \$772.32, and eleven shares in the Chestnut Hill and Springhouse turnpike, also bequeathed by the same benefactor, were valued at \$1100.

Such improvement as had been noticed seems to have been ineffectual in prolonging the life of the method of school management then practiced. In May, 1819, Mr. Strong resigned, leaving rent unpaid

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to the amount of \$278.51. He became a magistrate in Germantown and later a trustee of the Academy. His successor, the Rev. John R. Goodman, Pennsylvania, 1813, was regarded as a good teacher, and he was a popular man, but at the end of a year, he, too, left the institution, and another decade that at times promised great possibilities was closed. The German school was at an end forever, subsequent attempts to resuscitate it proving unavailing. The day of its usefulness had passed, and could not be continued by any scheme or plan that its friends could devise. It was during this period that a perpetual insurance on the schoolhouse was taken in the Philadelphia Contributionship.

These years of the history of the Academy cannot be dismissed without making mention of the fact that it was now that the first genuine steps, to have the state carry out the commands which will be found in Penn's original charter, to make education popular, and free where it was needed, were taken. The Legislature, almost as soon as the province had become a state, recognized its duty to its children but it had, very reasonably, declared that it had not the money to respond, and that any system of popular education at that time would mean an unbearable addition to the already heavy burden of taxes which the war necessitated, and from which the state had not recovered. Between the years 1810 and 1820, the friends of free education succeeded in having the state take charge of its children and begin to educate them. The act was passed in the year 1818, Germantown under it forming part of the sixth section of the First School

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District. There was no system at the time that seemed to recommend itself, except the cheap and inefficient Lancastrian system, and as the science of pedagogy was then so little understood, it is not a source of wonder that the Academy was not more efficient then and fell short of being the public school—all that its well-wishers and patient supporters would have had it. Throughout the state, in both private and public educational institutions, it was a period of doubt as to method ; a time of construction, with factors too little understood, and a scarcity of properly trained teachers.

CHAPTER XI

THE PRINCIPALSHIPS OF JOHN M. BREWER AND WALTER ROGERS JOHNSON, 1820-1826

ALTHOUGH the Act which provided for free education in the state made provision for the maintenance of a primary school in Germantown, the general interest then being given to education by the Legislature seems to have permitted the members of the Assembly to listen to the application of the Academy for state aid, and for the first time, to give the board an appropriation of money. The amount was \$2000, and it was regarded as generous in those days. After receipt of this money, in 1821, the Academy received no aid from the state until the Act of 1838 was passed granting graded amounts to schools proportionate to the number of their professors and pupils, and under certain other conditions.

The six years covered by this chapter were the brightest in the history of the Academy from the years of its beginnings. These half-a-dozen years, 1820-1826, have been referred to as a brilliant period, and the facts appear to justify this characterization of them. The institution was happy in its choice of instructors, but no doubt much of the prosperity which followed was due to the increased attention given to education generally, as well as to the adoption of more modern and even scientific methods of educational training. Both of the men who at different times held the position of principal, were well equipped not

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merely in their general knowledge, but in the higher technique of their profession.

The Rev. Mr. Goodman had not been regarded as a permanent principal, and while he was nominally in that position, the trustees sought for one who would properly fill the place. On October 1, 1820, they selected John M. Brewer, Harvard, 1804, of Boston, as principal, and he remained for thirteen months, resigning November 21, 1821. Mr. Brewer was a teacher of experience, and the board agreed to give him the salary he demanded, \$1200, the largest salary the Academy had ever paid to any instructor. The committee that had conducted the negotiations had impressed the board with the necessity of paying this then large amount, and the trustees agreed. In return, it was recorded that Mr. Brewer had "engaged to take upon himself the moral government of the pupils as well in the hours of relaxation as in those devoted to study." As the new headmaster was a bachelor, the dwelling-house was placed under the charge of a matron, Mrs. Anna Parry, who was recommended as a woman qualified to superintend "a large boarding establishment." By way of encouragement Mrs. Parry was only charged \$140 a year rent, although her predecessor had to pay \$200.

Although the number of pupils attracted to the Academy at the beginning of this new regime was comparatively small—but thirteen in the upper school, and forty-two in the English department—the introduction by Mr. Brewer of rules and regulations "based upon laws which govern Harvard College in Cambridge" increased the enthusiasm and hopes of the trustees.

They noted the classical department was in the "full tide of successful operation," and referred to the rules as those of "one of the first institutions in America." Compared with the conditions of the last fifteen years, the conditions now surrounding the Academy certainly were very much improved and if the trustees' minutes exhibited some exuberance of spirit; there was justification for their pride. In presenting to the trustees Mr. Brewer's rules and regulations, the committee inserted in their report the statement that "they are perfectly satisfied that with their encouragement and co-operation that ere the termination of the first Academic year they will be free to acknowledge that this Academy has not its superior in the Union."

Inspired by the new principal's rules the board adopted a code of laws for the government of the school, arranged under six chapters and twenty-two sections. Applicants for admission to the school are required to be able "to read common English authors or the plain parts of Scripture;" punctuality and obedience is enjoined; and it is provided that "the Academy shall be daily opened and closed by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures." Students were duty bound to attend some place of public worship on Sundays, "and at other times set apart for that purpose;" two public examinations during the year and a public exhibition at the close of the academic year were prescribed; and the school year was defined as four terms of eleven weeks each, a vacation of one week at the end of each term, and four weeks at the end of the fourth term, with "the usual holidays of one week at Christmas."

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Among other interesting incidents of this year was the engagement of the school for the season, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia, by the Bank of Philadelphia and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. They were to pay \$200 if they used the building, and \$100 if they did not remove to the Academy. As they do not seem to have taken up quarters there, the Academy's treasury balance was increased by \$100. During the year, also, Charles J. Wister, to whose generosity, good taste, and good judgment the Academy was long indebted, gave a course of lectures on geology and mineralogy. To the pupils the lectures were free, but to others a fee of \$5 was charged, the latter "to be vested in the purchase of a pair of globes and needful philosophical apparatus" for the use of the Academy.

In November, 1821, Mr. Brewer, at the height of his popularity, resigned, and removed to Philadelphia, where he is said to have been the first to give lessons in Latin to young women, but in this he had only followed David James Dove, who had attempted the same work many years before. The trustees were almost discouraged to learn of Mr. Brewer's desertion, but he consoled them by recommending a friend, a fellow Harvard man. This was Walter Rogers Johnson, Harvard, 1813, who was destined to leave even a greater mark upon the history of the Academy during his eventful and highly successful five years of service as head of the school. He soon placed the Academy in the front rank of institutions of its kind. Popular with his pupils he also had the confidence of the trustees, and his principalship is one of the

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brightest periods in the long history of the Germantown Academy.

Walter Rogers Johnson had become a teacher on leaving college. He taught at Farmingham, and at Salem, Massachusetts, and it was fresh from this apprenticeship that he came to Germantown. As his subsequent career proved, he was no ordinary instructor, but so far as training, knowledge, and general capability went, he was the most scholarly and most efficient master the Academy had had up to this time.

He was thoroughly alive to the value of higher education, and was one of the pioneers in the cause of higher schools in Pennsylvania. While still principal of the Academy, he issued a most important pamphlet advocating the necessity of establishing normal schools. He also, during these five years, wrote for the "Harrisburg Commonwealth" thirteen essays on education, and followed these by six more in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. His activity in the field of education seems to have been begun almost as soon as he was satisfied that his Academy in Germantown was well on the road to achievement. These essays mentioned were published in the years 1822 and 1823; his pamphlet in 1825.

Mr. Johnson left the Academy to avail himself of the larger opportunities the then lately established Philadelphia High School afforded. He entered the High School as instructor in Greek, which, it is said, he taught as a living language. A student of the natural sciences, as well as of the classics, he filled the chair of mechanics and natural philosophy as well as

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that of Greek. In 1834, largely through his efforts, there was passed the Pennsylvania School Law, which was far in advance of any similar law as yet enacted in the state.

But his versatility and his eagerness for new fields of activity led him to abandon his position in the High School in 1836, and to begin the geological survey of the coal and iron formations of Pennsylvania. The following year he is found conducting the department of "magnetism, electricity, and astronomy" of a United States exploring expedition. When the College of Pennsylvania was formed by Dr. McClellan, as a medical department to the College of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, Mr. Johnson was given a place in the faculty, as Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The College occupied a building on Filbert Street above Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, that subsequently, for many years, was the home of the Hahnemann Medical College. After four years here, Mr. Johnson, with the rest of the faculty, resigned, and the next year he was employed by Congress as an expert to report upon the relative values of different varieties of coal for commercial uses.

His activity was unending, as his versatility was unlimited, and next he is found as a scientific expert for the naval department. Then he is acting as expert on the water supply for the city of Boston. Professor Johnson, in 1848, became connected with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington in the capacity of chemist, and in the year 1851 represented the United States at the Universal Exhibition at London. This was his last public employment, and in 1852 he died at

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Washington, aged 58 years. In addition to the educational works already mentioned Professor Johnson was the author or translator of many volumes on his favorite branches of chemistry, mineralogy and mechanics. He was also instrumental in founding the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and was elected first secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From the beginning of his connection with the Academy Professor Johnson was persistent in urging reforms and in advocating modern methods. That he was a little in advance of his time, or a little too new in his ideas to convince the trustees is proven, perhaps, by three of them practically turning a deaf ear to his proposals to install coal-burning stoves. They did agree, however, to his suggestion for increasing the rates of tuition in the English department to \$11 and \$5, and, at his request, put that school under his immediate charge; and when, evidently upon his own authority, coal-burning stoves were installed, they paid the bill for them, \$19.90, without a murmur or dissent.

Professor Johnson was not duly impressed with the importance of ringing the school bell at stated times during the day, and it was rung irregularly. His lack of appreciation of the bell's tones caused the trustees to send a committee to him to urge him to have the bell rung regularly, or to discontinue the ringing. This little difference was the first that occurred between the young principal and the trustees. He refused to comply with the wishes of the board unless they furnished him with a clock and a person to ring

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the bell. The reasonableness of this request was admitted, and Mr. Wister purchased for \$50 an excellent clock from Isaiah Luckens, and presented it to the school. This incident occurred in the summer of 1825 when the Academy contained twenty-five pupils in the academic department and twelve in the preparatory school. In August, 1825, there were fifty-six pupils under the care of the principal, and in February, 1826, it was reported that the pupils numbered thirty-nine, of whom eighteen were boarders. In March, 1823, the English school was placed under Professor Johnson's charge, and later the boarding-house; the control of the whole school then being centered in the principal.

It was during this period that the Marquis of Lafayette visited Germantown and was received at the Academy. On July 20, 1825, this "Grandison-Cromwell," as Macaulay calls him, whom the nation had invited to come to this country to receive their blessing for his important service in the cause of American independence, made the journey to the little town. He had reviewed a parade that had accompanied him from Naglee's Hill to the centre of the town; he had breakfasted in the Chew House; he had visited Constant's Military Academy at Mount Airy; made an inspection at Barren Hill, where he had fought nearly a half-century before, and had held a reception at Reuben Haines's old-world Wyck. He had had a busy day, but his hosts and entertainers for the great part were connected with the Academy, and he could not leave Germantown without visiting the old school.

The pupils of the school and Principal Johnson

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received him. Professor Johnson made a happy and appropriate welcoming address, and the old Marquis, after replying, was introduced to the pupils one by one. When he was introduced to Fernando Bolivar, the nephew and adopted son of the "Liberator of South America," Simon Bolivar, the visitor was distinctly interested. He questioned the lad, then but seventeen, and spoke to him with sympathetic interest for the work his distinguished uncle was doing in freeing South America. Lafayette is said to have been pleased with the boy's replies, and to have expressed the hope that his education in the United States would be reflected in the life work ahead of him.

Whether the receipts from his lectures were sufficient for the purpose is not known, but in 1822 Mr. Wister sent an order to London for "a pair of globes of the best manufacture," and presented them to the Academy. Always a thoughtful benefactor, Mr. Wister in November of the same year presented \$150 worth of chemicals and chemical apparatus to the school, and a set of "five-foot maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America." In August of the following year, Reuben Haines, in the name of William B. Leibert, presented to the school "a spy-glass once the property of Dr. Witt, and used by the late General George Washington in the Revolutionary War." It was presented with the expressed stipulation that "it remain perpetually with the institution." Mr. Leibert and Mr. Wister had the instrument put in complete repair at their own expense. Subsequently the spy-glass was placed in a walnut box, and deposited in a vault of the Germantown Bank.

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A three-foot reflecting telescope was bought from Mr. Haines by the board in February, 1825, and in some manner the Academy became possessed of a six-foot instrument of the same style. The mirror became tarnished, and although Mr. Wister used every exertion to find some one in this country capable of polishing it, such was the state of the optician's art here then, that the country, which today makes the telescopes for the world, could not put into workable condition a six-foot reflector. It should be explained that by six feet in this connection the length of the instrument and not the diameter of the mirror is designated. The executive committee in February of the year just mentioned, reported they had put upon shelves advantageously arranged, a fine collection of minerals belonging to the institution.

Professor Johnson had been the first headmaster at the Academy who had a healthy enthusiasm for these aids for studying the natural sciences. He was chemist, astronomer, geologist and physicist. Is it wrong to infer that the boys who passed through the Academy during his administration had a better and more extensive equipment in scientific knowledge than any that had gone before them? If they had remained there for a sufficiently long period they should have gone out into the world, no doubt, or to college, with an excellent training in branches too little respected in those days. Yet, when Professor Johnson left the Academy it had only thirty-nine pupils, including eighteen boarders.

Early in the year 1826, John Johnson, Jr., who had served the corporation for almost twenty years as

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treasurer, an office of which his grandfather, Richard Johnson, was the first incumbent, died ; and John F. Watson, whose financial ability has been overshadowed by his eminence as a historian in the minds of the majority of Philadelphians, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Watson remained the treasurer until his final resignation from the board in 1835.

CHAPTER XII

A CRITICAL PERIOD, 1826-1860

AS it was with the country generally, so it was with the old school in the second quarter of the century, and on to the outbreak of the Civil War. There was little that was ennobling in our natural life in these years until the question of slavery and the disunion it threatened animated life with great issues. What culture was brought from Europe before the Revolution was pretty well dissipated by 1825, and a native culture was only then coming into being, and not yet far disseminated among the people. The school, under Principal Johnson's regime, had played its part in this great work, but under men who did not combine the knowledge and the enthusiasm and the energy that made him a force for the uplift, not only of Germantown, but of all our neighborhood, the school fell back after he left it into the inertia of the times, and did not recover for any considerable period until after 1850.

In 1826 the nation celebrated its fiftieth birthday—very sadly it is true, for two of its distinguished founders, Jefferson and Adams, breathed their last—and the country was entering, as has been said, a period of social and political readjustment. In this time of rebirth, when we were striving in literature to show that no matter who does read an American book, everybody might do so; in art, that we had a school that was native and by no means contemptible; and in all the fields of national endeavor that we had justified

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ourselves in the belief that we could stand alone—in this time the Academy made little headway. The country had more than doubled its territory in its fifty years, and the population was five-fold what it was at the close of the Revolution. Only a few years before an American President, confident of the strength and substantial character of our political institutions, had warned Europe that we were masters of the American continents; and English and French travelers, marveling at our progress and amazed at our self-possession, were even then packing their trunks and sharpening their pencils preparatory to a visit to the wonderful and sturdy nation, to study it at first hand.

It was a period when we were opening our eyes, not alone to the value of education, which for some years we had treated as a side issue of our national life, but to the importance of our marvelous natural and material resources. Compared with those of the present day, the changes then taking place were revealed slowly; but compared with the fifty years that had preceded them, they were passing over the land with a swiftness that to many was alarming.

Professor Johnson had left the institution August 8, 1826, and, as he probably had given the board ample notification of his intention, they were able to secure his successor on August 21st. A circular issued this season, dated September 1, 1826, gives some interesting particulars of the methods then in vogue at the Academy. The circular is signed by Benjamin Chew, Samuel Harvey, Charles J. Wister, Reuben Haines, John F. Watson, James S. Duval and Jedediah Strong, and refers to the Academy as a seminary "now in

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operation under the superintendence of J. G. Cooper, A. M., a gentleman of much experience in teaching; and the trustees have reason to expect the highest advantage from his character and attainments."

"Students designed for the university will be prepared," it is announced, "if required, to enter the advanced classes," and the general course was stated to be such as to prepare young men "for pursuing with credit any of the learned professions." Mention is made of the library, the collection of minerals, "and engravings upon classical subjects, to aid them (the pupils) in the study of ancient history, mythology and general literature."

The boarding department was announced as being under the care of a matron "well qualified for the business; and the moral deportment of the boarders will always be under the immediate inspection of the principal." The rate of boarding was \$110 per annum "for youths under 12 years of age, and \$135 for those above that age, payable quarterly in advance, exclusive of bed, bedding and washing." It was also announced in the circular that "arrangements will be made for the French and Spanish languages the ensuing season," and the vacations are described as four weeks, "divided in two parts: the first vacation to commence on the first Monday of October, and to continue two weeks; the second to commence on the first Monday of April, and to continue the same length of time; when public examinations shall take place, and a distribution of suitable premiums." Two paragraphs are devoted to the delightful situation of the Academy "a little retired from the village," which is described

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as an agreeable retreat for those families who want to be near their children.

Mr. Cooper did not stay a year, being asked to resign the following June, although for what reasons is not very clear. The Academy, under his management, began its school year with thirty-five pupils. During the next few years there was a succession of principals. In February, 1828, under the principalship of George R. Giddings, it was reported the number of pupils had been increased to fifty, of whom twelve were in the classical department. This year saw a further increase, and in November there were thirty-four in the English and thirty-one in the classical department. Under this prosperity the trustees felt justified in charging the principal \$100 a year rent for the mansion, having given the house to him free of rent during the early months of his principalship. In November, 1828, the board noted the purchase of a lot from the estate of Dr. George Bensell, for \$110, but gave no indication of its location.

This period of prosperity was very short lived, so brief, in fact, that in 1830, we find the school run down, and Mr. Giddings resigning. He retired April 1, 1830, and was succeeded May 3d by Moses Soule, of Bowdoin College, whose record was even less brilliant, for he remained only ten months.

About this time there seems to have been made a new attempt to make the Academy co-educational, and we find Theodore Russell Jenks appointed principal of the boys' department, and William Russell and Amos Alcott principals of the girls' department. Russell was a Harvard man, a graduate of 1826, and a

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disciple of Pestalozzi, and Alcott was none other than the "Orphic one," A. Bronson Alcott, who is best remembered under that name. This notable and most eccentric educator came to the Academy March 1, 1831, but his connection with the institution seems to have been of short duration. Alcott came to Philadelphia in the year 1830, and opened a private school on Eighth Street, below Walnut, in the building now numbered 222. As one of his pupils at this time was Charles Godfrey Leland, we fortunately have a lively picture of Alcott in Leland's "Memoirs."

"Mr. Alcott," he wrote, "was the most eccentric man who ever took it upon himself to train and form the youthful mind. He did not really teach any practical study; there was, indeed, some pretence at geography and arithmetic, but these we were allowed to neglect at our own sweet will. His forte was 'moral influence' and 'sympathetic intellectual communion' by talking; and, oh, heaven! what a talker he was! He was then an incipient transcendentalist, and he did not fail to discover in me the seeds of the same plant. He declared that I had a marvellous imagination, and encouraged my passion for reading anything and everything to the very utmost. It is a fact that at nine years of age his disquisitions on and readings from Spenser's 'Faerie Queen' actually induced me to read the entire work, of which he was very proud. . . . He also read thoroughly for us the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' Quarles's 'Emblems,' Northcote's 'Fables,' much Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Milton, all of which sunk into my very soul, educating me indeed 'ideally' as no boy, perhaps,

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in Philadelphia had ever been educated, at the utter cost of all 'education.'

"Then I was removed, and with good cause, from Mr. Alcott's school, for he had become so very 'ideal' or eccentric in his teaching and odd methods of punishment by tormenting without ever whipping, that people could not endure his purely intellectual system."

It is not quite clear whether Alcott went to the Academy before he opened his own school in Eighth Street, or that when he came to Philadelphia he appeared first in Germantown as a schoolmaster. From Leland's statement about being nine years old at the time, it would seem that he was writing of the year 1833, which was after Alcott's connection with the Academy. It is well known that in 1832, when his daughter, Louise M. Alcott, was born, Alcott lived in "Pine Place," an old house that long ago was demolished in order to make place for Masonic Hall, 5423-5-7 Main Street, Germantown, where the transcendentalist kept a girls' school for some time. From the quotation from Leland's "Memoirs," it is not difficult to account for his short stay at the Academy, where this sort of "ideal education" was in little demand.

From this time, 1831 to 1836, the depressed state of the Academy was frequently discussed by the trustees. Master after master resigned or was removed, and various efforts were made to rehabilitate the school, but evidently to little purpose. In February, 1834, John F. Watson proposed, in view of the numerous and ineffectual attempts made to sustain a boarding house, that the premises where the boarders had been domiciled be advertised for sale.

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He also proposed that a man be employed to reside in one of the wings and teach the classics for \$6 a quarter. The outlook was exceedingly unpromising, but Mr. Watson's ideas of reform were not shared by his fellow trustees. It is to be doubted if Mr. Watson was more sympathetic to an innovation accomplished at this time than were his fellow trustees to his proposed cheapening of the school's teaching. This was the recasting of the school's old bell. From the report made by the committee—Charles J. Wister and John Smith—to superintend the work at the meeting on February 3, 1834, it is learned that the original bell weighed 284 pounds, and in the recasting additional material was mixed with the old metal and the recast bell weighed 315 pounds. The casting was executed at a cost of \$73.20. John C. Whitehead of St. Edmond's Hall, Oxford, was elected principal in May, 1834, and found only seven pupils in the classical school. He was discouraged and resigned, to be succeeded in September, 1834, by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Cruse, Pennsylvania, 1815, who stayed but a year. In March, 1836, it was reported the Academy had fifty pupils in the preparatory department, of whom thirteen were on the poor list, and fourteen on county rates.

During this period of depression a very liberal offer for union came to the board from the trustees of Haddington College. This institution was established by the Baptist Church in Philadelphia in 1832 to educate its youth generally, and particularly those young men who desired to become ministers. It was located in the little village of Haddington, in the neighborhood of the present Sixty-third Street and

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Haverford Avenue. On the maps of the period or a little later, the location is designated as the site of the "Academy," as the college was locally known.

Briefly, the proposition put before the Trustees of the Germantown Academy at a special meeting held June 30, 1836, may be reduced to this: The two institutions were to unite. Haddington College would sell its property, and the amalgamated institutions, under the style of the Germantown College in the County of Philadelphia, would occupy the buildings of the Germantown Academy. In addition to selling its property, the College promised to obtain a grant from the Legislature, which it was estimated would bring to the help of the Academy about \$16,000, and the new College would have back of it the powerful aid and encouragement of one of the most important denominations in the country. In order that the proposal might be shown to be most liberal and broad in its scope, Haddington College offered to buy the boarding house and maintain its theological seminary there, while the instruction in the "Academy" proper, both in school and college, should be free from any tinge of sectarian bias or denominational teachings. For the use of the Academy buildings it proposed to pay rent.

From the vote taken on the proposition, it is shown that the majority of the trustees viewed the union with favor. On the resolution to unite with Haddington College to secure the necessary changes in their respective charters, the vote at first stood six in favor and nine against the resolution. But on a resolution, proposed by Samuel Harvey, and seconded

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by Charles J. Wister, "that this board will take such order on the foregoing report (the report of the committee on conference) as will enable the institution under our care to embrace the benefit of the patronage of the Baptist Association in the United States, or such part thereof as may be disposed to patronize it," the vote stood nine in favor and six against the resolution.

Following this motion came a resolution to sell the boarding house to the Haddington College trustees, and lease them "the schoolhouse, out-houses and lots of ground appertaining thereto, together with the furniture, library, cabinet of minerals and philosophical apparatus for twenty-one years." A committee to bring about the union, consisting of Charles J. Wister, Samuel Harvey, Dr. W. N. Johnson and Jedediah Strong, was appointed. Mr. Wister, Mr. Harvey and John Rodney had formed the committee originally appointed for conference with a committee from Haddington College.

Then the storm broke. The minority had no intention of disposing of their property in the manner suggested. They stood upon principle, and for the independence of their institution. What is more, they found they had the backing of the whole of Germantown. The agitation that followed broke up, temporarily, the tranquillity of the little town. Haddington College offered \$4000 for the boarding house, an offer which then was regarded as generous, but the people of Germantown did not want it sold, and the whole project fell through, the people obtaining an amendment to the Academy's charter, which made all citizens

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of Germantown township legal voters for trustees of the Academy, instead of confining those voters to contributors only, and voting the consolidation scheme down, through a board elected under this amendment. Haddington College continued in its old location until 1846, when Lewisburg University (now Bucknell) was established and became its successor.

After the storm blew over the trustees found the Academy where it was before. The prospect was anything but bright or reassuring. There were eleven classical pupils and thirty-three in the primary department. There was also the inevitable change in the faculty. A new effort was made to make prosperous the institution. Repairs to the amount of \$1045.25 were made; Rev. Henry K. Green was appointed principal, Eugene Smith having been removed. These changes or other circumstances, probably the advertising the Academy received during the Haddington College agitation, caused a notable revival of interest, and the number of pupils for a short time was 100.

The Academy, also, about this time began to receive welcome state aid. In 1838, by a general act of the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriations to schools and colleges in the state were made under certain conditions. The appropriations ranged from \$300 a year for an institution of one or more professors and from fifteen to twenty-five pupils, to \$100 for those employing four or more instructors and maintaining 100 or more pupils. The Academy's portion, under this appropriation was \$500 a year. This aid continued to be \$500 a year until 1843, when, under the weight of burdens already too heavy, the appropriations were

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cut in half by the Assembly, and the following year withdrawn.

In 1842 the controllers of the public schools, who had been maintaining a school in Germantown, offered the Academy \$500 a year rent for the schoolhouse, but at that time it was receiving as much as a gratuity and as an aid in carrying on its own work, and so the offer was declined.

Benjamin Chew, son of Justice Chew, and owner of Cliveden, who for over thirty-eight years had been president of the board of trustees, died in 1844. His loss was so keenly felt by that body that they spread upon their minutes, at their meeting May 13th of that year, this appreciation of his worth, and of his truly remarkable term of service :

“The president having communicated to this board that on the 30th day of last month, Benjamin Chew, Esquire, our late president, departed this life in his eighty-sixth year of age, wherefore, Resolved, that there be recorded on the minutes of this board in testimony of him, that since the 3rd day of July, 1805, he has been unanimously elected president from year to year. His amiability of manner endeared him to his associates in the board. He unwaveringly manifested deep interest in the welfare of the institution, and that this board lament his departure and do most sensibly sympathize with his afflicted family in their grief and irreparable loss.”

From 1843 until 1850 William M. Collom, who had been an assistant instructor from 1836 to 1839, was the principal of the Academy, having continued longer in that position than any of his predecessors. After

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the resignation of Alfred J. Perkins, who soon tired of the position, the board advertised for a successor. There were seven applicants, but none of them met the requirements of the trustees, so that body decided upon Mr. Collom, whose work was known to them. When he took charge in August, 1843, the Academy had sixty pupils, of which number twenty were boarding students. But once again, by degrees, the number in the school gradually diminished, until in 1849 there were only thirty-four pupils, twenty-eight of whom were boarders. The boarding-school during this period seems to have thriven better than the day-school, for we read that in 1846 additions costing \$785.41 were made to the mansion house. But this expense was no sooner incurred than the number of boarders decreased, only thirteen pupils being reported in that part of the Academy. It is not to be wondered that Mr. Collom resigned in the year 1849. His was a most discouraging experience; but, at the suggestion of the board, he reconsidered his intention and remained. Even in this act he was unfortunate, for opposition to him developed in the board, and in 1850 his resignation was requested.

That the plan brought forth in the year 1850 was as little efficacious as any of those that had been tried before is proven by the fact that during the next three years there was a succession of masters in the Academy. Those who were not so unfortunate as to be removed by the board evidently were glad enough to resign.

Wyndham H. Stokes was elected president of the board in April, 1850, upon the death of Charles M. Stokes, and he immediately set about accomplishing

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the reorganization of the Academy. The plan put into effect by the board, under the new leadership, abolished the position of principal and made the instructors in the institution directly responsible to a committee of the trustees. Having perfected this invention, the board advertised for a teacher "of the classical, grammar, and primary departments." They received fifty applications. Three teachers were selected, and the new plan was put into execution with five pupils in the classical department, eighteen in the grammar, and a like number in the primary departments; nine of the latter on the poor fund. The classical school failed, and was discontinued until February, 1851.

The treasury of the corporation became so short of funds that it was difficult to obtain the necessary relief. A permanent loan of \$1200 on mortgage was secured in February, 1852. The mansion house was prepared for two families in order to increase the income of the school from rent. There was also added to the treasury \$450 paid in damages for opening Green Street through a part of the school property, but against these acquired moneys, repairs costing \$1278.70 had to be paid for.

Having been unfortunate in their plan for reorganization, which, as a matter of fact, disorganized the institution, and caused a decline that for a while was alarming, the board was glad to accede to the application of J. H. Withington, who, in October, 1853, asked to be appointed principal. Their choice was a wise one, and for ten years, or until the time of his resignation, the school was prosperous.

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The plan followed by the trustees in their dealings with Mr. Withington was to give him the proceeds of tuition and a cash payment of \$300, to enable him to meet the expenses of running the Academy. From time to time the board requested him to give them a report on the condition of the schools, but Mr. Withington was rather dilatory in complying with these requests. In May, 1856, however, he reported an attendance of seventy pupils, and in February, 1857, he announced eighty pupils in the schools. In July, 1856, he was given possession of the mansion house, at a yearly rental of \$400, and the cash compensation was discontinued.

In 1857 gas was introduced into the Academy at the request of the principal. What the school was in those days is, of course, still common property in Germantown, but as a matter of record as well as for its inherent interest, a letter of Mr. E. I. H. Howell, giving his reminiscences of his years at the Academy, is here appended:

“My memories of the Germantown Academy are of the years 1855 and 1856—Withington was the headmaster, with a Mr. Wilder and a Mr. Wood as assistants. There were about eighty boys in the school, and we occupied the two lower rooms in the old building, the upper rooms being used for class rooms.

“Mr. Withington was an excellent teacher, but a severe disciplinarian; using the ferrule, or ruler, and sometimes the birch, with freedom. He was most impartial, however, in his dispensation of punishment, his own son being more frequently brought to judgment than any other scholar.

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“Latin and Greek were the studies most emphasized, English branches being thought less important, and scientific studies hardly known. As I was a very small boy in those days, my recollections must be of the primary school—where we recited our geography lessons in a sort of a chant, all the class in unison.

“The games we played were the old ball games, two old cat, rounders, and the old football game with a rubber ball which was kicked. Baseball and cricket were unknown to the school in 1855. There were great times in the winter, when we built snow forts, and had fierce battles with snowballs; pretty rough fun, in which almost always some boys were hurt. There was no effort, as I remember, to organize athletic games by the school, or to compete with other schools.

“The Germantown Academy ‘school spirit’ known so well to the present generation was not in evidence in 1856. There were no classes to graduate in the days of 1855—we came to the school and stayed such times as our parents desired and then left.”

During Mr. Withington’s principalship the centenary of the Academy was celebrated. There was some uncertainty as to when the celebration should be held, and to settle this vexed question a committee consisting of the president, W. H. Stokes, A. McIntyre, the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, and T. R. Fisher, was appointed at a meeting, November 14, 1859, to review the original papers in the possession of the trustees and fix the time for the celebration. One member of the board, C. F. Ashmead, proposed December 6, 1859, as the proper date to be celebrated. Later, the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer suggested January 25, 1860,

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as an appropriate day. There was a meeting on December 6th, but no celebration. A special meeting of the board, held on January 2, 1860, resolved that "the first day of January, 1860, is the centennial anniversary of the Public School of Germantown," and the board requested the committee on Centennial to report at the February meeting a suitable preamble and resolutions, to be placed upon the minutes in regard to the centenary celebration.

The committee made a lengthy and comprehensive report at the meeting in February. The report, signed by Thomas R. Fisher, Archibald McIntyre, and the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, was adopted and the suggestions faithfully followed. As this report has historical value as a document it is preserved here :

"The committee appointed by the trustees of the public school of Germantown to draft a suitable preamble and resolutions relative to the centennial anniversary beg leave to report :

"That, as the period of the hundredth year since the commencement by our forefathers of organization into a body for collecting funds and taking all intuitive steps to build the present noble structure of the public school, and opening it for instruction, has approached, the present board of trustees have not been unmindful that they are called upon by private feeling, as well as public duty, to celebrate in a suitable manner the centennial anniversary of its commencement. And by so doing to testify to the high respect with which we look to the labors of that noble band who conceived and carried into execution the present building, a monument of their energy and benevolence,

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which has tended more, perhaps, than any other event to place Germantown, in point of intelligence, among the first, if not the very first, suburban village in the United States.

“It was therefore agreed by the committee that we request Sidney George Fisher, who had participated in the advantages of the institution, to deliver an address on the occasion, which duty he accepted.

“And in order to give the citizens of Germantown an opportunity to unite with the trustees in a suitable celebration, it was resolved by the board of trustees that a public meeting be called on the 6th of December, 1859, that being the expiration of one hundred years since the first meeting, preparatory to an organization, was held at the house of Daniel Mackinett, in Germantown. In pursuance of that call, the meeting was held at the Town Hall, and was organized by the appointment of John S. Littell as president, who was desired to appoint a committee to unite with the board of trustees in encouragement for a suitable demonstration for the occasion. . . . At that meeting it was resolved that in furtherance of the views of the trustees, the first day of January, 1860, will be the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Public School; and it was further resolved, that in consequence of that day coming on the Sabbath, and the inclement season of the year, that the celebration shall be held on the 21st day of April next, that being the centennial of laying the four cornerstones of the building. The committee, therefore, in obedience to the object of their appointment, respectfully propose the following for the action of the board of trustees:

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“ Resolved, that the centennial anniversary be held on the 21st day of April, in the Town Hall, at—P. M., where the trustees will assemble with the citizens and friends of the school, to hear an address by Sidney George Fisher.

“ Resolved, that the body of the trustees will assemble at the Academy, at — of the aforesaid day, and with the teachers and pupils of the school will walk in procession to the Town Hall.

“ Resolved, that the secretary give public notice of the day and hour of the celebration, in the German-town ‘Telegraph,’ ‘United States Gazette,’ ‘Press’ and ‘Evening Bulletin,’ and that the citizens generally, and the alumni in particular, be invited to attend.

“ Resolved, that if any of the friends of the school should make arrangements for such a collation as may accord with the dignity of the Academy and the proprieties of the occasion, the trustees will hold themselves in readiness to give it their acquiescence.”

From John S. Littell’s history of this anniversary celebration, it seems that the first idea of it was due to Wyndham H. Stokes, the president of the board of trustees, who, in February, 1855, called attention to the coming of the centennial, and suggested that a committee examine the records “and ascertain if there be any matters of permanent interest, worthy of publication.” The committee was appointed but it failed to make a report. This failure led to the revival of the subject in February, 1859, and the matter was further forwarded at meetings held in November and December of that year, as has been related, and finally outlined and decided upon in January of 1860.

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There should be some historic interest in preserving the names of the board of trustees in office at the time the Academy was celebrating the completion of its first hundred years of usefulness, so they are repeated here : C. F. Ashmead, Frederick Heyl, P. H. Coulter, William Green, Frederick Emhardt, J. K. Gamble, T. B. Butcher, Albert Ashmead, Joseph Handsberry, A. McIntyre, Wyndham H. Stokes, C. P. Henry, F. W. Bockius, Edward Royal, the Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, W. R. Fry, Benjamin Lehman, J. C. Channon, T. R. Fisher, David Bowman and Dr. William Ashmead.

April 21, 1860, fell on Saturday, and such a Saturday, it would seem from the account of it written by Mr. Littell, the town had never experienced. "No event has ever occurred in Germantown," he begins, "causing greater sensation, or exciting such universal interest, as the proposed celebration." And it is easy to understand what he means. Although Germantown at that time had become incorporated by the city of Philadelphia, it still was a village of a few thousands, and no celebration of the proportions of this one had ever been attempted. The people of the town were proud of the old Academy, where many of them and of their boys had gone to school, as many of their fathers and grandfathers had gone before them, and the centenary occurred a little while before such observances had become common in this vicinity, although the University of Pennsylvania had celebrated the hundredth year of its founding ten years before. And the old bell, not so very old, either, if one would date it from its reincarnation of a quarter-

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century back, began its tolling early that day. It did not ring so that the people of Germantown might correct their timepieces, but early in the morning, reminding the townspeople by its familiar tones of the arrival of the auspicious time. And the historian of the event does not seem to have overdrawn his descriptions. He pictures to us, in a matter-of-fact way that convinces the reader, the streaming flags; the crowded Main Street, all impatience for the ceremonies; the firing of the cannon. Robert Warnock was the owner of this piece of ordnance and "offered it for service in connection with the event;" and the piece, we are told "sounded its iron tones, under his direction, one hundred times in recognition and in honor of the Centennial Day."

The band was there, too; the Germantown "National Cornet Band," which "paraded the streets with its exhilarating and inspiring music." With these encouragements, "long before the appointed hour (eight o'clock in the evening) throngs of people of both sexes began to pour into the spacious room of the Town Hall, filling it to its utmost capacity." It was estimated that there were fifteen hundred persons in the hall. In the gallery over the rear of the stage were seated the students from the Academy and their teachers, and upon the stage were seated the trustees and members of the alumni, "with several of the clergy and other invited guests."

The Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, an alumnus of the school, made the opening prayer. Then followed the singing of the Centennial Ode to the tune of Old Hundred, after which Mr. Littell, its author, and the

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presiding officer of the occasion, made a short address, introducing the orator of the day, Sidney George Fisher. Mr. Fisher put the school in its place in the history not only of the town but of the state, recalling the names of those associated with its fortunes; so many of which are still household words in Germantown.

CHAPTER XIII

THE LAST YEARS OF THE OLD REGIME, 1860-1877

THE Germantown Academy, in common with all educational institutions, suffered from the financial depression that accompanied the Civil War. There are, however, few notes suggestive of the critical period through which the country then was passing to be found in the minute book of the board of trustees. Meetings were held with regularity; elections took place each year as usual, and, from the reports of the treasurer, it would appear that while the cost of war was felt it did not result in crippling the school.

The history of the school during the struggle is, of course, as much the record of its alumni at the front as that of its undergraduates and teachers and board in their accustomed functions in the old building. Beyond the bare account of the service of the boys of the school who took part in the war, most information of that period is in the mind of Captain W. Franklyn Potter, '55, of the present board of trustees. Captain Potter treasures many memories of incidents at the front and in the work preparatory to leaving for the front, and knows just what part each Academy boy in the northern army took in those four long years of fighting.

Langhorne Wister of the class of '54 was colonel of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, one of the most famous regiments of the Union forces and commonly called "The Bucktails," from the practice the men had

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of wearing a buck's tail in their caps. Colonel Wister was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious services at Gettysburg. Harvey Fisher of the class of '56 was a captain in the same regiment, as was John Quincy Carpenter, '64.

In the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as "Rush's Lancers," two of the officers were Germantown Academy boys, William P. Treichel, '56, major, and William Redwood Wright, '60, captain. Charles Treichel, '56, brother of Major Treichel of the "Lancers," was captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry and afterward became governor of the soldiers' home in Los Angeles, California. W. Franklyn Potter, '55, was captain in this same organization, which was considered one of the most efficient volunteer cavalry regiments in the service, as evidenced by an offer from the United States Government to incorporate it intact into the regular army at the close of the war.

Francis Wister, who graduated from the school in '57, has a fine record. He was colonel of the 215th Pennsylvania Infantry and was breveted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Infantry, United States regular army, for meritorious service at the Battle of Gettysburg. He was again breveted as major in the regular army after the mustering out in 1865. William Rotch Wister, '43, enlisted with rank of lieutenant-colonel in the reserve army that was hastily recruited in Pennsylvania and neighboring states at the time of Lee's invasion of the North. This body of men, owing to the reverse of the Confederates at Gettysburg, was never needed and was mustered out in January, 1864, never

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having seen active service. James H. Withington, Jr., of the class of '60, and son of the headmaster at that time, also entered the army at the outbreak of the war, but his record is not known.

These records, all too brief, indicate what part some of the Academy boys took in the War of the Rebellion. The story of this period in their lives, of the preparation and drilling on the old "Coulter Farm" at what is now the corner of Wayne Avenue and Schoolhouse Lane; of the battles in which they were engaged, and their deeds of valor in an unselfish service, can of necessity be but alluded to in a work of this scope. It is sufficient to know that the old school sent her boys to the front with the "spirit" for which she is famous, and there they did their part faithfully in the preservation of the Union, whose birth and early history are so intimately connected with the history of the Academy.

Meanwhile, those at home were solicitous for the preservation of the old building. In May, 1863, it was resolved to give it a new cedar-shingle roof "at a cost not exceeding \$500," and after Gettysburg was fought there is in the pages of the minute book an echo of that sense of relief then widespread throughout the Northern states—that feeling of security felt for the first time in over two years. The Confederate tide had reached its highest point and was ebbing backward, and anxiety gave place to thoughts of future prosperity. This idea seems to be the one expressed in a motion carried at the meeting on August 10, 1863:

"On motion a committee of three members, consisting of the president (W. H. Stokes), William

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Ashmead and J. F. Jones, were appointed to take into consideration the future prosperity of the school, and consult the principal in relation to the matter and report at a future meeting of the board such conclusions as they consider best in the premises."

Three days later Mr. Withington, the principal of the school, handed in his resignation, which, at a meeting held August 24, 1863, was accepted. As Mr. Withington's letter of resignation was spread upon the minutes there is preserved the feeling that existed between him and the trustees, and the condition of the school during the period of great tension that existed in the course of the struggle between the North and the South.

Mr. Withington explained: "I cannot forbear expressing my most sincere thanks to the board, both individually and collectively, for the many favors and the sympathy I have received at their hands during my long connection with the school.

"I took charge of the Academy ten years ago this fall. At the time I entered upon my duties I found only seventeen pupils. Our numbers gradually increased to those of a large school and remained large until the Rebellion broke out. The financial crisis which followed affected all schools. We suffered with the rest. I am happy to state, however, for the past year the attendance has been good, with constantly increasing numbers. The school at the present time is as large as any two teachers could successfully instruct."

Immediate steps were taken to provide a successor to Mr. Withington, but they were not successful at

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once. At a meeting on August 27, 1863, the committee appointed for the purpose reported their failure, so Mr. Wilder was directed to take charge of the school temporarily at a salary, fixed at a meeting on September 7, 1863, of \$25 a week. It was announced at the former meeting that candidates for the principalship should stand an examination to prove their fitness and qualifications, and the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania were asked to act as examiners. This they declined, as a body, to do, but offered to act as individuals. The board, therefore, at the meeting, September 21, 1863, rescinded their order that candidates should take the test, and Cyrus V. Mays (1830-1876), a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in the class of 1856, who was one of the two applicants for the position, was selected, upon the strength of his recommendations and testimonials, to act as principal for the term ending June 30, 1864.

Mr. Mays reported to the board on August 8, 1864, that the number of pupils during the year was thirty, of whom nineteen were taking Latin and Greek along with the English branches and mathematics; nine were in the primary department; three were taking French, and that three boys were on the Poor Fund. At this meeting the prices of tuition for the various departments were fixed at \$40, \$60 and \$80.

According to Mr. Mays' report, May 8, 1865, there were thirty-two pupils in the Academy, and there was "marked improvement in attendance and punctuality."

Under Mr. Mays' principalship, the Academy consisted of three departments—primary, English and

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classical. Considerable stress was laid on the classical department in the circulars issued under his regime. One of these circulars, bearing the date 1865, gives Mr. Mays' ideas of education and as they are likely to be of interest now, a few quotations from his "principles" may be quoted:

"The spirit of education, therefore, should be eminently religious. Not to teach religion alone, but all things religiously. This principle should be the actuating motive, not only in the general management and discipline of the school, but it should be the basis upon which all instruction is imparted.

"Education should be organic and complete, not mechanical; it should penetrate and regulate the entire being. The growth should be from within, carried on by organic action, and not from without by mere accretion.

"It should be free and natural instead of being cramped. The pupil should have sufficient liberty to manifest decidedly his individual character.

"It should be harmonious in all its parts, so carried on that all the natural faculties and acquired knowledge agree and harmonize.

"It should be gradual and progressive, united in all its parts, forming a continued series without gaps; proceeding from particular facts to general truths; from what is simple to what is complex; from the exercise of observation to that of conception; and from the conception of material things to that of abstract ideas."

The text-books mentioned as used daily in the English department of the Academy in the Civil War



GERMANTOWN ACADEMY BUILDINGS FROM THE PLAYGROUND, 1910

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period should excite some curiosity in the minds of the present generation of schoolboys. In history, they studied Wilson's "United States," Liddell's "Rome," and Smith's "Greece," names that may be as unfamiliar as the appearance of the volumes themselves to the twentieth-century schoolboy. The Academy boy in 1865 obtained his knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry out of the then very popular text-books of Greenleaf, supplemented by Davies' "Surveying and Analytical Geometry." Then, he worried with Wells' "Natural Philosophy and Chemistry," received his rudiments of botany from Gray, and, from the classic Dana, his insight into the sciences of mineralogy and geology. In addition to these he was expected to learn something about his own body by committing pages to memory of Hitchcock's "Anatomy and Physiology." These, of course, do not include all the books through which the youth of that day were personally conducted, but the list given, to one familiar with the tedious text-books of a former time, furnishes one of the explanations for the accomplishments of the period.

Mr. Mays' circulars appear to have had the calculated effect. At the meeting on August 14, 1865, the principal reported to the board of trustees that the number of pupils enrolled during the last school year was thirty-two. His report to the same body on February 12, 1866, showed that there were forty-three pupils in the school. In fact, "on account of the number of classes (into which these were divided) he had found it necessary to begin recitations at eight o'clock." The hours for the daily sessions at this time

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had been from nine o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon.

No principal connected with the institution ever made more conscientious and comprehensive reports during the year than did Mr. Mays. He referred to the paucity of such as had crept into the minutes in the early times of the school, and, in seeking to leave information for posterity, was careful during his administration to make regularly very full, and often almost voluminous, but always informing, returns of the work of his school. He frequently had suggestions for improvements of the Academy, and one of his most persistent suggestions, which failed to find favor with the trustees, was his advocacy of an increase in the price of tuition. At the meeting on May 14, 1866, he first brought this subject before the board, marshaling so many reasons for urging the advance that his report may be said to be exhaustive. He contended that the rates were lower than those of any other private school "in this place or in the city. The experience of two years has shown me," he continued, "that this is a disadvantage rather than an advantage. The character of a school is too often judged, as everything else, by its prices."

He explained that he would not "exclude the son of any man, no matter how limited his circumstances, but he wanted the prices of tuition equal to those of other academies and select schools to show that we profess to be equal to them in every other respect." And he suggested that the rates for the classical department be raised to \$100 a year, and those for the English department to \$80 a year. He also

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reported that he proposed to employ a teacher of drawing and penmanship and a teacher of elocution. These were added to the faculty soon after.

The number of pupils this year was forty-eight, the highest since the beginning of the Civil War. On November 12, 1866, the principal announced that he had fifty-four pupils. Finding the attendance fell off during June each year, the principal proposed to maintain the interest until the close of the school year, June 30th, by having an examination during the last week of the month.

The next year Mr. Mays returned to the attack upon the low rates of tuition, which he attempted to show were three times less than in the year 1822, "taking the increased cost of living into consideration." He also advocated the establishment of a gymnasium, referring to the apparatus successfully used "by Professor Hastings, of West Philadelphia," and offering to employ a teacher, if the apparatus was installed. He explained that the parallel bars, ladders, etc., might be placed on the playground during the summer months, and could be obtained and erected at very little cost.

"Daily practice in gymnastic exercises," he wrote, "would not only be beneficial in promoting health and securing proper development, but would be of great benefit intellectually by giving elasticity to the spirits and freshness to the mind." This is the first notice of a suggestion for physical culture at the Academy.

About this time Mr. Withington, the former principal, made an effort to return to the Academy. The trustees, at their meeting, July 22, 1868, directed

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the secretary to inform him there was no vacancy at present to the principalship. He then made overtures to Mr. Mays who reported the matter to the board, informing that body that he had already made his arrangements for the year and would be unable to form such a combination of interests as Mr. Withington suggested.

At the meeting on August 10, 1868, the board decided that there would be no change in the price of tuition but that the principal should be permitted to charge those pupils who studied the higher branches of English and mathematics at the higher rate, \$80 per annum. This decision, as will be shown later, worked a decided hardship to the principal, and the board realizing that the ground Mr. Mays took was reasonable and just, followed his advice.

Always progressive, and always determined to have the Academy in the foremost rank of private schools, Mr. Mays came before the trustees in November of that year with a request for "proper appliances for successfully teaching the natural sciences."

This year, 1869, there was yet another reference to the ringing of the Academy bell. A resolution passed by the board on May 10th, ordained that it should be rung twice daily, "at the opening of the school, and at 12 o'clock M." This meeting received a report on the condition of the philosophical apparatus. The library committee to which the work of making report devolved, stated that all the apparatus could be put in order at moderate cost; that the telescope was in the keeping of C. J. Wister, Jr., and was found to be in perfect order. It was recommended that the spy-

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glass, known as the Washington glass, be deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, but at a subsequent meeting this recommendation was negatived. The board, in August, ordered that the spy-glass and the books, papers and other similar property, including a quadrant, made by Godfrey, be removed from the insurance office and placed in the National Bank of Germantown.

At the close of the term this year, the first yearly examinations of the pupils, an innovation of Mr. Mays, were held. They "passed off successfully," the principal reported, "and from what he could learn from the parents who attended them, afforded much gratification."

According to the principal's report there were sixty-seven pupils in the school early in 1870. At the May meeting of the board, the salary of the secretary, which had been \$15 a year, was raised to \$50, and the treasurer, who had given his services gratuitously, was awarded a similar amount. This year, much of the furniture in the school was renewed, and many needed repairs made.

In his report to the trustees at their meeting May 9, 1870, Mr. Mays gave a plain statement of his financial difficulties. It is probable that it was this report that accomplished what all the previous cautious recommendations had failed to bring about, for at this meeting the trustees, in increasing the salaries of secretary and treasurer, accompanied the increase with an order that "the price of tuition beginning next term be, for the first, or lower classes, \$80, and the higher classes \$100 per annum."

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The custom of holding municipal elections in the Academy building, which had been the rule for many years, was brought to an end in 1872, owing to the particularly boisterous and destructive character of some of the persons who took part in the special election held on January 30th that year to select a State Senator from the Fourth District, part of which district lay in Germantown. To the board of trustees at their meeting in February, Mr. Mays complained in his report of "the beastly conduct of some of the officers or others who were admitted in the room," and he "hoped that the place for holding the elections may be changed." Acting on this recommendation the board adopted a resolution "that notice be given to the city authorities that said school buildings cannot hereafter be used for holding the elections."

At the April meeting of the trustees, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Mays on the prices then charged for tuition. The result of this conference was a decision by the trustees in May to add another grade of tuition to those already existing. This was for younger boys, at \$60 a year.

Soon after the close of the school year in June, Mr. Mays received an appointment from Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and presented his resignation as principal of the preparatory school. In this letter he regrets the necessity for giving such short notice, but explains his action by the assertion that the election "was wholly unexpected." He refers to the friendly attitude of the trustees towards him, and, speaking of the regret at leaving the institution, proudly declares "the school was never in better condition."

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Dr. Alfred C. Lambdin, the editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," who was an Academy boy in the days of Mr. Withington's regime, has furnished a few reminiscences of the school which may be inserted here, for the latter part of them refers to this period of the Academy's history when it was found advisable to once more have the charter amended. As Dr. Lambdin confesses to having been "a ring-leader" in the movement which inspired this change, the paragraph has the value of a document.

"My association with the Germantown Academy was vague and fragmentary. When I came of school age, in the early fifties, the school was kept by one Miller, whom my parents did not regard with favor. It was a small affair, occupying only the western room and attended by only a few of the Germantown boys. The larger schoolroom, as I recollect, was rented by a young teacher named Veeder, who kept what was really a private school under the public roof. My elder brother and I were sent to Veeder's school, as were most of the boys of our acquaintance, and we had only antagonistic and often hostile relations with Miller's boys, who were to my small mind most desperate characters. Precisely what relation the engagement of Withington had with the departure of Veeder I do not know, except that they occurred together. One September, Withington appeared as master of the Academy, established in the big room where Veeder had mildly reigned, Miller had disappeared, and we were all Academy boys together.

"Withington was a good old-fashioned Yankee schoolmaster, tall and bony, ferocious of manner and

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fond of the ferrule, though his favorite punishment for the smaller boys was to put them under his desk, where he also kept his boots. I held him in great terror, though I dare say he was really quite an amiable person. I have a vivid recollection now of his prancing across the room, with ruler uplifted like a policeman's riot club ; but I equally recollect his gentle reproof to me for some childish prank, as his 'little man' whom he should not have had to correct.

"I was probably the 'littlest' boy in the big school, one of those often unfortunate boys whose facility of study brings him into a class with older and much rougher boys than themselves, and I do not recall my period at the Academy as a happy one. I think I was always frightened. I cannot tell how long I was there. Eventually it was decided that my elder brother was to go to school in town, and I was entrusted to George R. Barker, who had opened a private school for boys over the Fellowship engine house. Thereafter I was not a pupil of the Germantown Academy, though the Academy remained the centre of many boyish interests. We all went there in the afternoons to play and I think my affection for the old place deepened as my association with it became voluntary. Many of the Academy boys of that time have a dearer place in my memory than most of my comrades at Barker's, and I can in no way separate the old grey buildings and the green playground from any of my boyhood memories, however irregular my claims to count myself as an Academy boy.

"The associations of my later school days were elsewhere, but after I had settled in Germantown for

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what was to be my profession and presently undertook, with the confidence of a young journalist, to instruct the good people of the borough in the conduct of their affairs, the Academy came in for a share of my reforming zeal. It was there that I became aware that the Public School of Germantown was really under public control and that the trustees were chosen, at an annual election, by the qualified voters of the borough. As a matter of fact, few of the trustees themselves ever voted, usually re-electing those whose terms were to expire. As I recollect, their average age at that time must have been about eighty. The management of the school certainly was not vigorous, and it seemed to me one spring that as a particularly antiquated set of trustees were going out, we might get enough voters together quietly to put in some new blood. Whether from defective organization or because the old fellows took alarm I cannot remember but the plot was only partly successful. We probably turned out the best men, as usually happens, and failed to get in those most likely to be useful. I know I was not elected, though I do not recollect whether I was myself a candidate. At all events, not much came of it except to shake up the board and to remind them of the peril they and the Academy were in from the chances of a popular election, and the result was an amendment of the charter, some time later, that put the election of trustees on a less democratic basis. I transferred my activities from Germantown not long after this, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that while the Academy left its lasting impress on me, I also left some impress on its history."

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While Dr. Lambdin has given no date for the time when his "reform movement" was launched, it appears by subsequent events to have been in the year 1874. In March of the next year, the board adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee "to investigate what steps are necessary to have our charter amended so that only those persons contributing — dollars in any one year to the funds of the Academy, or who pay during said year a tuition fee, shall be entitled to vote for trustees of the Academy or be eligible as such." A. Miskey was appointed the committee under the resolution, but the minutes contain no evidence of the committee's activity, and at the meeting on November 13, 1876, the president and C. J. Wister, Jr., were appointed a committee on amendment to the charter, and the amendment was shortly afterward accomplished.

From the two applicants who sought the position vacated by Mr. Mays in the summer of 1872, the Rev. William Travis was selected as principal by the board, at its meeting on August 14th of that year. At a previous meeting the trustees reduced the tuition fees to their former basis of \$40, \$60, and \$80, and also reduced the rent of the principal's house to \$400 a year.

The neglect to provide a history of the institution which had several times been advocated, seemed to impress the members of the board about this time, and it seems to have been agreed between Mr. Travis and the committee which selected him for the principalship, that he should provide such a needed work. At any rate, there is a minute to the effect that the officers of the board in conjunction with Mr. Travis "be a com-



DR. WILLIAM KERSHAW

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mittee to prepare for publication in the local papers a condensed history of the School," passed at the meeting on August 14, 1872.

Mr. Travis entered upon his dual capacity of principal and historian with enthusiasm. Soon after the opening of the term in the fall of 1872 he reported the number of pupils as fifty-three, of whom six were on the Poor Fund. His first report, however, shows that his prosperity was not unmixed with anxiety, for he remarks, "the primary department a little more than pays for itself." In January there were sixty-eight pupils enrolled and in March, 1873, the principal notified the board that he had seventy-one boys in the school. In a long, descriptive and comprehensive report, which Mr. Travis transmitted to the trustees at their meeting on November 10, 1873, he gives his classification of pupils and their studies. The school was divided into three departments and these into eight forms—two forms each of the primary and intermediate departments, and four forms in the academic. There were then in these classes eighty-two students, the largest number ever attained during Mr. Travis' administration as principal.

In spite of this apparent prosperity, the principal in May, 1874, declared in a report to the board that during the two years he had had charge of the Academy, the proceeds had not been sufficient to meet the expenses for teachers' salaries, incidental expenses and provide for his own family. He asserted "the deficit is about \$1000." In order to meet the condition, he proposed, as Mays had before him, that an increase in the price of tuition was the only solution possible.

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His proposition included advancing the primary department to \$60 a year, the intermediate to \$75, and the academic to \$100. Accompanying these suggestions was another, that it was desirable to have the members of the board on the platform at the closing exercises. The trustees agreed to all the principal's propositions, including the increase in rates of tuition.

There was considerable falling off in the number of pupils when the new term began in September, 1874. In November, the principal reported that "so far" forty-nine boys were enrolled, and that he had arranged to have a visiting teacher, "there being not sufficient pupils for his full staff." The alarm felt by the trustees for this condition of the school evinced itself in the appointment of a committee to "consider the present state of the school," and to report "what in their opinion will be the best course to pursue to improve its condition." This body made report to the board February 8, 1875.

They had had several meetings for consultation, they reported, "and in view of the meagre attendance reported by the principal at the last meeting of the board, concluded to ascertain as far as it was in their power, how this condition compared with the prosperity of other schools in Germantown." That "local causes" was the reason the committee concluded, but at the same time, denied that "the hard times" had been at all influential, asserting that "on the contrary, most of them (the other schools) had increased in numbers of pupils." "We can hardly conceive," the report went on, "that the falling off of thirty-three in numbers can fairly be attributed to any other cause

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than mismanagement. In view of these facts your committee feel compelled to recommend that the board of trustees terminate their engagements with the principal at the end of the present session," and also suggested that three months' notice be given Mr. Travis.

But Mr. Travis did not leave the Academy that year. When the Academy opened in the fall, however, there was no improvement in its status. In November, the number of pupils enrolled was given as forty-two, of whom eighteen were in the academic and twenty-four in the intermediate and primary departments.

The school continued to steadily decline, and reporting twenty-five pupils in November, 1876, Mr. Travis noted, "It is proper to remark that four of the pupils enrolled are the principal's own children."

During his connection with the institution, Mr. Travis, in his scheme for cultivating and ornamenting the grounds, caused the two trees "standing nearest the front door" to be removed, and also influenced the executive committee to erect the iron fence around the grounds. This fence was put up in the fall of 1875.

His most lasting work, probably, was his history of the institution. On this subject, at the time when resolutions were demanding his resignation, he reported "the history of the Academy has been printed in 'The Guide' for some months past, and it is herewith presented in a scrapbook. It must be revised before it is published in book form. As full a knowledge of the history of the Academy as I now

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have, when I took charge of the school nearly four years ago, would have enabled me to understand matters much better than I did."

At a meeting of the board on November 13, 1876, after listening to communications from Dr. William Kershaw and Mr. Cope Kimber, the trustees unanimously elected them "as principal and vice-principal respectively for one year from the first of September next."

The co-principals were successful from the start, but Mr. Kimber lived only long enough to see that his and Dr. Kershaw's efforts were destined to bring the school to a prosperity unheard of since pre-Revolutionary days. After Mr. Kimber's death in 1879, Dr. Kershaw had the responsibility on his shoulders alone, and for thirty-three years he has borne it with a success that all Germantown knows.



RESPONSES TO TOASTS MADE AT THE
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ALUMNI DIN-
NER OF THE GERMANTOWN ACAD-
EMY, HELD ON DECEMBER 6, 1909

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

RESPONSE OF DR. ISAAC SHARPLESS

President of Haverford College

AMONG the assets of this school, of not less importance than the character of its teachers and the excellence of its student body, must be mentioned its one hundred and fifty years of history. The difference between a school with a worthy past and a new school is something which cannot be estimated. The customs and traditions and spirit which cluster around an institution in the course of years, add very much to its value. In the first place, they constitute an experience which is invaluable. We do not want our methods to be revolutionary but, rather, evolutionary. All true progress must be based on the past. Otherwise, we will try over again a great many things which have been proven failures and will leave out important factors which are necessary to success. We can only understand the present by means of the past. Our large universities are now struggling with the problem of their unwieldy dimensions and are proposing various schemes to solve these problems. It is interesting, therefore, to consider that when John Harvard founded the first American college he probably intended to reproduce the English college at Cambridge, with which he was acquainted. Had the succeeding benefactors founded separate colleges, Harvard would have been a counterpart of Oxford and Cambridge, and the whole system of American university life might have been altered. But instead of founding new colleges these successors gave their aid to the original college of John Harvard, and so they have been doing ever since. A work could not flourish which was not acquainted with the past, and which had no experience

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in the management of its own constituency; it would be full of crudities and errors. Again, a knowledge of the past is necessary to create that spirit of optimism which is necessary for successful effort. The historian knows well, though he does not always tell us, that conditions have been steadily improving through the ages. We are so accustomed to compare the history of the past, from which the bad elements are eliminated, with the newspaper accounts of the present, which emphasize these bad elements, that we are in danger in coming to the conclusion that a retrogression is continually in evidence. We often hear the colleges of a half-century ago held up to us as models of what we should have now, and yet anyone who reads such biographies as Andrew D. White's, of his experiences at Yale, and some of the Adams's similar experiences at Harvard, will appreciate how dry and unstimulating must have been the life in those institutions at the time of their youth; and that, with all the faults of the present, in view of a growth which was unexpected and unprovided for, the modern American university is a far better place for a boy to be than the mid-century college.

It is unnecessary to go into the arts of living for progress to be manifested. I have been interested recently in reading the account of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams in a little room in a New Jersey hostelry of Revolutionary times. There was only one small window, which Adams closed because he said night air was dangerous; but Franklin persuaded him to keep it open by telling him a long, dry story until he went to sleep and knew nothing until morning. Such an incident reveals graphically how slow an intelligent person like Adams was to understand something which everyone believes now. Even in politics, which we hear much berated, I feel sure that conditions are better than in the days of Washington. We do not usually assume it so, and it is not necessary to say that anything which history records or hides will do nothing to damage the

Our Educational Institutions

fame of George Washington and the illustrious men by whom he was surrounded, but there was the same class of venal and unscrupulous politicians which we have now. Had they been subjected to the temptations to which our men are, who could have stood? The funding bill of Hamilton and the location of the capital afforded ample opportunities for trade and corruption, and they were not unappreciated by a number of small politicians as well as by those who stood in rather high official position. The sufferings at Valley Forge were due, not to the absence of provisions in the neighborhood, but to the inefficiency of the Quarter-master's department. The great junket which the Pennsylvania legislature had in the darkest days of the Revolutionary War—of which the caterer's bill for damage caused when our fathers got drunk and broke the dishes is still in existence as evidence—while money was so badly needed for the patriot cause, reveals a condition which could hardly exist now. It is unnecessary to belittle the services of the past, but a knowledge of the fact that all was not perfect, and that we have not deteriorated from high standards into a state of trickery, is necessary to produce the state of mind which will enable us to do our best work. I know a little about these conditions in Washington's time, and I know a little today about the political conditions, having been on the fringe of politics out in our county for a number of years; and even here, where one might expect to find much to be condemned, there is abundant ground for hope, and as that hope grows up the inducement for earnest work increases. Hence, I would encourage this school to lay great stress on its history, to make it yield the fruits of progress in the present, and to appreciate that the reputation which it has for high-grade work is due, at least in part, to the labors of its ancestors.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

RESPONSE OF DR. FELIX E. SHELLING

I BRING to you all the hearty greetings of the big institution across the river, to which your chairman has so happily alluded. The relations of the University of Pennsylvania to the Germantown Academy have been of long standing and ever most cordial. I cannot feel that I am a stranger amongst you when I see before me the faces of so many who have been in my classes, now matured with that experience that comes in contact with the world. In looking at a school such as this and seeing the force of its memories and associations upon you all, I am reminded of one of the deepest regrets of my own life. I was never able, as a boy, to go to school for any long period. I was educated in that second-best way, the way of tutors and private teaching; and boyish associations and memories of school days have never gripped me with the grappling-hooks of tender recollection, as they have you. I remember some years ago meeting with a very clever young Englishman, an Oxford man, of Oriel College, who had been trained previously at Westminster School. He spoke pleasantly of his Oxford days and of the notable people that he had known and met; but when I happened to mention a certain old poet named Ben Jonson, his face became radiant. He said, "he was a great author, though I don't know much about his works; but there is a picture of him at school, and I know the boys used to say that he was a 'bully fellow.'" In a consideration of our schools and colleges I think that we are apt to forget how little a college can do for a man as contrasted with what a school can do for a boy. It is the schoolmaster that hacks at the block of marble, realizing

The University of Pennsylvania

the statue that is concealed therein. It is he alone who can make or mar that figure, and in his success make possible whatever may come after. We who teach in colleges and universities can but give the polish and the finish; both of them, after all, only superficial matters, for the impressions, the bias of mind, and the direction of energy which makes the man a success, all must be given him in school, if success is ever to attend him. The hour is late, and there are others I see who are to follow me. In conclusion, I can but repeat the hearty greetings which the University of Pennsylvania extends to this, one of the most important schools that contributes students to her halls, and to congratulate you heartily upon this memorable occasion.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ACADEMY

RESPONSE OF FREDERICK CLARK, ESQ.

IT is perhaps pardonable to mention the fact that the last time I had the pleasure of representing the Episcopal Academy at a gathering of members of Germantown Academy was in 1895, when I made a home run. I was in a hurry to reach home then ; you are in a hurry to reach home now. It could not be otherwise than an honor to be present when any great educational organization celebrates its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, but it is a real pleasure to be here this evening when the Alumni of Germantown Academy gather in such numbers to review a long and honorable record of accomplishment and to formulate plans for the future. The headmaster of the Episcopal Academy, Dr. Klapp, who unfortunately is prevented by a recent illness from being present, in requesting me to represent the Academy instructed me to convey to you on behalf of himself, the Alumni and the students their most hearty congratulations and very best wishes. The distinguished British commentator on American institutions has said in one part of his book that the political education of the average American citizen, when compared with that of the average European citizen is very high, but when compared with the duties and responsibilities which the theory of our government places upon him, manifestly is very inadequate. And it seems to me that one of the reasons of this is the tendency of the people at large not to discriminate in matters of education. There is a crying need that the average citizen should learn to discriminate between the best and that which is not the best in education. In communities all over the land which are not so favored in educational facilities as this, there

The Protestant Episcopal Academy

are thousands of young men who, by reason of their attending a commercial school or a business college, believe they have a real education, who do not realize the difference between an education obtained at a third-rate college and one obtained at a first-rate college or a great university. Now, one of the results of the work of such schools as Germantown Academy, Penn Charter and the Episcopal Academy is to counteract such a tendency. By striving after high ideals and holding to high standards they leaven the whole mass and set an example to all. Professor Nathaniel Shaler, in his work, "The Citizen," says that men rarely attain to the full measure of their capabilities, and that the most important question with which education is concerned is that of training the individual man so that he may attain to his maximum of usefulness to himself and others. That seems to me to be a very true statement.

Dr. Klapp informed me that if he had been able to be here this evening he wished to say something about the relative merits of the New England schools and those of the Middle States. He said he thought he had conclusive proof that the secondary schools of the Middle States were equal to and probably superior to those of New England. I am not sufficiently familiar with the details of educational matters to know about this myself, but I hope it is true. You know Mr. Sydney George Fisher, in one of his admirable books on Pennsylvania, says that a famous New Englander scarcely grows cold in his grave before someone writes his biography or erects a monument to his memory, while here in Pennsylvania we neglect the memories of our distinguished men. There is a great deal of truth in that, and I have often wondered whether the reputation of the New England schools, while based on real merit, was not very much enhanced by advertisement. I can wish you nothing better than that the history of your work in the past may be repeated in the future, and that with the advancing years these three great schools, Germantown

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Academy, Penn Charter and the Episcopal Academy may keep step together in the onward march of progress, and may shed the radiance of their scholarship over the community.

PENN CHARTER SCHOOL

RESPONSE OF CHARLES L. M'KEEHAN, ESQ.

IT is nearly eleven o'clock, and prudence dictates that I should paraphrase Dr. Sharpless' story of the optimist and remind myself that you are tired as I begin this speech, and will probably be a good deal more tired when I end it, unless my wit consists of brevity. As I listened to Mr. Jenkins' vivid and graceful description of the meeting held at Mackinett's tavern one hundred and fifty years ago tonight, it struck me that there is quite a contrast between that meeting and this one. They met in a country tavern and probably enjoyed the "good cheer" that a tavern affords. You meet in a beautiful hall dedicated to education, your dinner marked by a rule of "chaste restraint." They met in an humble spirit and in the hope that their sons might receive a better education than their fathers. You meet to thank God that their hopes were realized and to rejoice, in a burst of mutual admiration, that your sons are likely to receive as good an education as their fathers. They met as British subjects in a distant colony of the empire, soon to be called on to shoulder their muskets and defend their rights in battle. You meet in the full possession and enjoyment of the rights and blessings they purchased at such cost. All things considered, gentlemen, I would rather be present at this meeting than at that one, but I congratulate you that you are moved to commemorate that meeting, and Penn Charter joins with you in honoring the memory of the men who founded this Academy. There is a good deal in common between Germantown and Penn Charter, and it dates far back. Both were founded in Colonial days and both were founded as public schools. Both were largely indebted for their early success to the influence and support of the Quakers—Penn Charter, of course, almost

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entirely so, and Germantown, as I understand it, to a considerable extent. Moreover, at the outset both felt the same educational influence. Penn Charter's first headmaster, George Keith, was a Scotchman and a graduate of Edinburgh. Of the two teachers first called to Germantown, David James Dove, who was in charge of the English school, was also Scotchman, and, as I am informed, a graduate of Edinburgh. Someone has said, in speaking of the early Scotch and Scotch-Irish schoolmasters of Pennsylvania, that "it would be easy to point out the features of the older academies and colleges that bespeak their origin as not from Oxford and Cambridge, but from Glasgow and Edinburgh. Their ideal was distinct from anything in England or on the Continent. It was thoroughly Scotch." To just what extent this is true of your school and of mine I do not know, but it is evident that in their earliest teachers both felt, to some extent, the throb and impulse of the splendid ideals of the Scotch universities. Having so much in common in early days it is not surprising, and I think it is very gratifying, that the tie between the two schools has remained a close one. I am sure that we would rather win from Germantown than from anyone else, and from a sporting standpoint that is a high mark of admiration and respect. As most of you know, there is a possibility that before very long Germantown and Penn Charter will be not only old-time friends and rivals, but also near neighbors. For one I hope that it may be so, but I wish to say that if Penn Charter comes to Germantown, she will not come in the spirit in which the early Yankees went to New York. It is related that in Colonial days a young citizen of Massachusetts walked into the counting house of a New York merchant, presented letters of introduction and asked for employment. Said the merchant, "Why are all you Yankees coming to New York?" "Sir," replied the youth, with that modest assurance so characteristic of the tribe, "we are coming to take charge of your

Penn Charter School

business, marry your daughters and administer your estates.” We will not come with any such intention or desire. On the contrary, I believe that each school will be stimulated and will be all the more successful by reason of the proximity of the other. Andover and Exeter, founded by brothers, are only a few miles distant from each other. In the case of the University Medical School and the Jefferson Medical School, two of the greatest medical schools in the country, I have always thought that each owed its success in large part to the proximity of a great rival, and I see no reason to doubt that the same result will follow if these two old schools become near neighbors.

This is neither the time nor the place to compare them, and neither you nor I could qualify as impartial judges of that question. Possibly an impartial judge might conclude that it is a case of six of one and a half dozen of the other. I simply wish to say that the six to which I belong send their hearty good wishes to the other half dozen, of whom a few are here tonight, and it is our hope that the good feeling now existing between the two schools may long continue, and that all our relations and contests may be marked by a generous and friendly rivalry, whether they be contests in which we kick with our upper or lower extremities.

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON DECEMBER
6, 1909, BY CORNELIUS WEYGANDT,
PH.D., G. A., '87, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH
LITERATURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA, BEFORE THE UN-
DERGRADUATES OF THE ACADEMY
AND THE SITE AND RELIC SOCIETY,
PREVIOUS TO THE UNVEILING OF A
MEMORIAL TABLET ON THE HOUSE,
6019 MAIN STREET.

FOUNDING OF GERMANTOWN ACADEMY

AT this time of day on the sixth of December, one hundred and fifty years ago, the Germantown Academy was but a dream in the minds of the burghers of Germantown. Seven hours later, when the meeting at the house of Daniel Mackinett came to an end, that dream had begun to come true. How many of the men there gathered felt that the long-desired High School was on the way to realization we cannot tell, but some must have so felt—Sauer, our Germantown printer and apostle of justice, and Christopher Meng, master-mason and botanist and, probably, architect of the first building, close by us here—a building of whose old beauty our whole town is proud. I take it that these two men at least were sanguine of the dream's fruition or they would not have consented to serve on the committee to raise funds for the school's building, along with John Jones, yeoman, and Charles Bensell, doctor of physick, Daniel Endt, saddler, Baltus Reser, tanner, and the genial Mackinett.

Is it possible for us today to picture the best of our old town gathering for that meeting, the meeting we commemorate today; the men in their knickerbockers and long, straight coats, the costume of that early day; some in their simple best of homespun, others in their no less simple but costlier best of imported cloth, all alike muffled up well in great coats against the north wind that swept down the dirt road that is now our block-paved Main Street? It was no less hard that day than this, its deep ruts frozen solid from a changeable December's sudden return of cold. After the plentiful dinner of German Pennsylvania, did all the solid men of old Germantown turn their steps to Mackinett's—all her public-spirited men, tradesmen, merchants, farmers and yeomen, from the foot of

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Neglee's Hill to the crest of Chestnut Hill and from the Wissahickon on the west to the Wingohocking on the east? Again we must say we do not know. But it may well have been.

At any rate, I like to think that at least the men who formed the original subscription committee gathered that day at Mackinett's. Did Baltus Reser and Daniel Endt start out together from their homes at Fisher's Lane and Germantown Road and, by appointment, pick up Christopher Sauer at Queen Lane? Did the three together stop in for the neighbors, Dr. Charles Bensell and John Jones, just above School Lane; and did all five wait upon Christopher Meng, at Vernon Park, to escort him to Mackinett's? I like to think of them flushed with fighting the north wind, stamping cheerfully into the tavern—then, of course, the most reputable place of assembly for secular meetings in the town—stamping into the tavern, and receiving there a greeting that warmed their hearts, and perhaps other regions adjacent, from friend Mackinett.

What speeches, I wonder, were made at that meeting? What momentous platitudes rehearsed? What earnest counsel for the betterment of their loved town? There were plenty of schools about. Surely there was no need for another school where the three R's should be taught. Both Quakers and Lutherans, at any rate, had such schools in the town, the one taught in English, the other in German, and perhaps the Mennonite school of Dock and the Moravian school at Bechtel's were still continued in some form or other. At this time, too, there were many schools in the country round about. Quaker schools at Plymouth Meeting, Abington, Gwynedd and Byberry, Presbyterian schools at Neshaminy and Deep Run, a Baptist school in Lower Dublin, Episcopal schools at White Marsh and Oxford, and a Lutheran school building at Barren Hill. Surely some objector arose to call attention to this multiplicity of schools through the country-



GERMANTOWN ACADEMY BOYS IN BATTERY A, U. S. V. TAKEN IN PORTO RICO, 1898

Founding of Germantown Academy

side, and to the Friends' classical academy (Penn Charter) and to the College and Academy of Philadelphia (The University of Pennsylvania) in the nearby city. And surely the answer was made from several quarters that these schools were all either too far away or not high enough in grade, and perhaps someone ventured to say that, after all, each one of these schools was sectarian and that what Germantown needed was a real Union School, that should be what in those days they called an academy—and we, too, today—or a college preparatory school or high school.

The rapidity with which the project matured is proof that the meeting was, however, on the whole, entirely harmonious. And when the men there assembled had talked through mid-afternoon and the sunset hour and early candle-light, and came to go home, late, perhaps, for supper because of the enthusiasm that kept them there, they no doubt saw, in the spectacle of the winter constellations that confronted them, the augury that the school was to come quickly into being. As they passed out of the front door of the Green Tree Tavern there was Vega before them, brilliant in the west, and above Vega, in the Milky Way that arched the heavens, the Northern Cross. They were star-gazers, these burghers of old Germantown, like their earlier brethren of the Kelpius fraternity of the Woman in the Wilderness westward on the Wissahickon, and I have no doubt their eyes eagerly swept the heavens to see if the signs were propitious. Northward they saw the Great Dipper, right side up, and southward Andromeda led their steps homeward. Eastward, Orion was swinging up from the horizon, close to the just risen moon, and above Orion, half-way to the zenith, the Pleiades and Hyades. Yes, the stars foretold a long life down the years for the Academy of Germantown!

The stars, yes, and the character of the people who were at that hour gathered around the well-laden tables in the

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beautiful old houses of Germantown. No doubt the lights from the windows were more noticed by the returning citizens than the glimmer in the moonlight of the mica in the old stone walls of the houses and the fine lines of their clustered outbuildings. Perhaps few of the men thought of the quiet beauty of the scene ; the staid, comfortable homes, all of one order, as Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, noticed, all in perfect harmony, all bitten out clearly in the moonlight against the white background, and above them the stars in their courses ! The augury of the future was surer, I have said, because of the character of the people of Germantown, than because of the stars, whatever the citizens themselves thought of it, but it was surest from the characters of the particular men who were working for the school.

They had so organized the project that on December 20th, only two weeks after that memorable meeting at Mackinett's, they could advertise in Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette another meeting of those interested in the school on January 1, at two o'clock again, at the house of Daniel Mackinett, when every one who had contributed forty shillings towards the school should have a vote for overseers of the building, to be elected at that meeting. But two of the seven men there elected as managers of the building were of the original group of seven who received subscriptions—Christopher Meng and Baltus Reser. To this nucleus from the original seven were added Conrad Weaver, the miller of Harper's Dam ; Jacob Coleman, who ran a stage-coach line from the King of Prussia Tavern to the city ; Peter Leibert, lumber merchant and later partner of Billmaier as printer and publisher ; John Bringham, the wagon builder, who was part owner of the land on which the school was built ; and Jacob Engle, of the family of tanners, another of whose members built the old Engle house just above the Town Hall. Richard Johnson, of the old Germantown family, always associated with the school, was the treasurer of

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the company. The thirteen original trustees included Sauer and Mackinett and John Jones and Dr. Bensell only, of those previously mentioned. An important addition was that of Thomas Rose, one of the town's assessors and the first clerk of the Board of Trustees, to whose well-phrased and clearly-written minutes we owe most of our knowledge of the school from its inception on to 1778, when its discontinuance was forced by the Revolution. Jacob Keyser and John Bowman and Benjamin Engle were other representatives on the Board of old Germantown families that are still in old Germantown. The Reverend George Alsentz, pastor of the German Reformed Church on Market Square, was another trustee. Jacob Neglee represented the lower part of the town and Thomas Livezey represented the outlying districts on the upper Wissahickon. David Deshler, the Philadelphia merchant who built the Morris house opposite Church Lane, represented another element on the Board. If he came to the first meeting by chance in the regalia of full dress he assumed on important occasions, he must have been indeed resplendent. He was addicted to an "olive-colored silk velvet, with knee breeches and silk stockings, bright silver shoe buckles, and the usual three-cornered hat." You may wonder why I have named each of these men interested in the very beginnings of the Germantown Academy. I have mentioned them because I would recall honor where honor is due, I have mentioned them because these names make most of the roll call of what was best in the life of Germantown of that day. And then there was Joseph Galloway, the most noted man on the Board!

The presence of Galloway on the Board leads to many conjectures. We wonder what local affiliations he had with Germantown save that he was a close friend of Thomas Livezey. Galloway was a prominent politician, the leader of the Quaker opposition to the Proprietary in the Pennsylvania

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Assembly, and as such necessarily in alliance with the Germans. He became interested in the school, I think, in his role of politician, though, perhaps, he would rather have had his interest attributed to his concern with education and general philanthropy. Whether he volunteered his support of the school or whether Sauer asked it is not, perhaps, very important. It is enough that so prominent a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly was glad to be on the Board of the Germantown Union School. Yet we cannot help thinking that if Sauer, with his paper, helped Galloway in his political projects it was the least that Galloway could do to help Sauer towards the realization of the school whose success the German printer had so much at heart. Sauer was, unquestionably, deeply interested in education although, like many Germans, he resented the Schlatter scheme to give his people an English education. Did Galloway choose to become so interested with the purpose of influencing the political attitude of the oncoming generation?

I do not wish to make too much of the association of Galloway, the politician, with the school. It may well have been that Galloway, the public-spirited Pennsylvanian, had an unselfish interest in the Germantown Union School. But when you read the names of the Philadelphia Quaker merchants, only a few of whom had any direct interest in Germantown through residence, or any great interest in education *per se*, among the contributors to the school to the number of one-third and more of the principal subscribers—the subscribers with whom the trustees contracted to run the school—you must wonder as to just what was the nature of their association with the project. James Pemberton was, perhaps, really interested in education, and John Baynton and Benjamin Shoemaker had houses hereabouts; but what of Dr. Samuel Preston Moore and William Moore, and Thomas Wharton and Samuel Wharton, and George Emlen and Reese Meredith,

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and John Potts and Samuel Powell, and Joseph Fox and Joseph Galloway? Why were all these subscribers to the building fund of the school? Perhaps they gave of their money with altruistic motives, as no doubt did our Germantown citizens; and, perhaps, if their motives were not altruistic they were inspired to give as much through trade relations as by politics. The Philadelphia Quaker merchants, no doubt, sold largely to Germantowners and wished to do what would be pleasing to their patrons.

I would not insist upon the point at all were it not further significant that Galloway was an enemy of the Reverend Dr. William Smith, the provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and that hardly one of those interested in the Germantown Academy was in anyway associated with the institution in Philadelphia whose lower school, at any rate, the Germantown Union School was to rival. Smith, too, was opposed by Sauer, because of the provost's support of the Schlatter scheme. Add to these considerations the desire of Pelatiah Webster, who succeeded David James Dove as master of the English school in 1763, to give what were virtually college courses in the school, and you cannot but suspect that some one, at any rate, of the trustees was ambitious to build up an educational institution in Germantown where, what that day considered, the higher studies were to be given. It is pertinent to remark further, that from the very start, it was Galloway who drew up all "articles, concessions, and agreements," who attended to such legal business as was required in the conduct of the school, and who, from the tone of the minutes, was evidently looked up to as *the* man to be considered. At the meeting on New Year's Day, 1760, it was reported that "a considerable number, both of said town (Germantown), and places adjacent" had become contributors, and the money continued to come in so quickly that by April 21, 1760, the founders of the school were warranted

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in laying the cornerstones for the "large commodious school-house" that the original meeting at Mackinett's had demanded. There was evidently much talk about the school both before and after the actual building began, and in Philadelphia as well as in Germantown; the Reverend Andrew Burnaby, a young Englishman of the Established Church, who visited Philadelphia in June of this year, being sufficiently impressed to make mention that "a considerable one (school) is going to be erected in Germantown."

We have to thank the Rev. Mr. Burnaby for telling us what sort of a day it was when the cornerstones were laid on April 21st. There had been thunderstorms the day before and the wind was east, but it was, as his weather informant records, quite clear. It would be interesting to conjure up, if we could, a picture of our green country town, on that propitious April day, with its "gardens and thrifty out-buildings" that delighted the German Schoepf. We know little of what they did at the laying of the four cornerstones, only that eleven trustees and several of the managers and some of the contributors were there, and we know nothing of what they put in the cornerstones. Would it not be an interesting feature of our ceremonies in the coming April to open these old cornerstones for what records they might contain? There will be no beneficent genii imprisoned there to bring back to us our old town as it was at the gracious end of that old April, but perhaps we can obtain some glimpse of it from what of the old town is still with us. Even now there are places in the town, and on its Main Street, too, where in late April there is scent on the air of plum bloom and cherry bloom and where, through the interstices of the old houses, you can catch sight of the white loveliness of these fruit trees, so truly symbolic of the Rhineland whence our forefathers came. Try to re-create from some such glimpse what was the beauty of the old town that April, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, when on all

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sides the country flowed up to the back doors of the three hundred houses, almost all on the pike, that made the town.

And, after all, is it so difficult to bring back that past? It is not so far back, five generations, that is all. And there are those yet among us whose memory carries them back to when Germantown was not so very different from what Germantown was when the Academy was built. There are those yet among us to whom Germantown Road is "the Pike" and Green Street "the Lane." It is the privilege of Germantown, as of few places in America, to have the past yet present.

The school was not ready to be opened, as we all know, until almost the fall of 1761, when on August 11th it began its long period of great service to our community, with David James Dove as master of the English school and Thomas Pratt as his usher. Both of these men had been connected with the College and Academy of Philadelphia—Dove as master of the English school and Pratt as one of the ushers. Hilarius Becker, who had kept a German school in Germantown, became master of the German school, into which were gathered, by 1762, seventy-one children. In the English school at this time were sixty pupils, a lesser number than there were in the German school, not because the town was still dominantly German, but because Latin and Greek and mathematics as well as the three R's and "religious instruction" were subjects there, and there were fewer, naturally, who wished the higher education. The school was thus at the start almost of the same numbers as the Academy department of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, in which, in 1759, there were one hundred and thirty boys enrolled, with twenty more in the College department.

The old prospectuses of the Germantown Union School tell us explicitly its purposes and what it was intended to teach; the minutes of the trustees reveal that the purposes were attained and the branches so advertised taught. One prospec-

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tus states "that the said schoolhouse shall be free to all persons of what denomination soever and wheresoever residing, to send their children thereto, without any regard to name or sect of people; provided they be regular and subject to the proper and necessary regulations of the master and trustees." The course of study according to these agreements was to include "reading, writing, and learning of languages and useful arts and sciences . . . and it is further the intent and meaning hereof that if any more teachers are necessary for teaching the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, or in any part of erudition, the trustees shall provide the same." There is here every evidence of toleration and enlightenment, so much enlightenment and toleration, indeed, as even those conversant with the history of this old time would hardly be prepared for unless they had given close study to the spirit of our old town.

The Pennsylvania-German descendant of the German of this old time is popularly regarded as almost an enemy of higher education, and his ancestor, by those who argue back from our present-day Pennsylvania German, is not generally recognized to be different from the popular conception of his descendant. Those who hold this opinion should read "The Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," by Dr. Benjamin Rush, who, in doing the Pennsylvania Germans no more than justice, wrote, thirty years after the founding of our Academy, so as to confute the conception, popular even in that day, that Pennsylvania Germans had not even the three R's. A more complete refutation is their part in the foundation of our school. It seems to me a triumph of toleration that at that date men so different in faith and so set in their ways as Quaker and German Reformed, as Mennonite and Lutheran, as Tunker and Separatist, should join heartily, as men of these faiths did join, in founding the Germantown Academy. But Germantown was indeed a tolerant place even in those days. In 1760 both the Lutheran and German

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Reformed Churches in Germantown gave over the use of their buildings at times to the Rev. Mr. Neil, the Episcopal clergyman at Whitemarsh, to hold services in in English. This does not seem to indicate that anti-English feeling among the Germans, the spectre of which, at times, so agitated Franklin. The Germantown Union School was indeed a union school, for the men who made it were not only of different faiths but of different bloods. German, Dutchman, Swede and Englishman were all represented among the twenty-two men that may be considered the founders of the Academy.

After its first three years the school seems to have run down. Perhaps its decline was partly because of Pelatiah Webster failing to measure up to the stature of Dove, who, despite his cantankerousness, had a large following and was a good teacher. At any rate it did decline from 1763 on and did not come up again until Thomas Dungan, a graduate of the College of Philadelphia in the class of 1765 and later a teacher there, took hold of the school in 1774. But the war of the Revolution called him away in 1777 to become a captain. From 1778 to 1784 the school was closed "on account of the distressed times," as the old minute of the Board of Trustees has it. Although there was a meeting in the school on May 1, 1775, in response to the call to arms following the news from New England, I am afraid we must own in all candor that as many of those interested in the school were Tories as Patriots. Dungan was by no means the only man connected with the school that took the revolutionary side, William Moore, of the contributors, for instance, being, late in the struggle, President of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania and virtually War Governor of Pennsylvania. But over against these names are those of Joseph Galloway, militant Tory, and Christopher Sauer, whose non-combatant views did not save his property from confiscation as that of a sympathizer with England. There were others, too, of those interested

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in the school that took the attitude against change natural in conservative, moneyed men; others who are to be numbered among the Loyalists. Let us remember, too, that in August, 1777, the doors of the school were not opened to the sick soldiers of General Washington's army as it was requested they should be; and let us remember that the crown of England still surmounts the weather-vane on the old schoolhouse, one of the few emblems of one-time British sovereignty still in place as in the old days before there was a United States of America. Political dissensions in the Board or the fact that many of its members were on the anti-independence side before the war, also, perhaps, had something to do with the decline of the school after its most auspicious opening years.

It is not my purpose to chronicle the ups and downs of the Germantown Academy from the Revolution to the present day—that is the function of the history we are to publish next April—but rather to state, in what else I have to say, what have been and are the ideals of the school. The Germantown Academy, like other schools, *has* had many ups and downs both in old times and in recent times. Fortunately, at this our time of rejoicing over the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the old school it is growing stronger day by day. It is today the function of the Germantown Academy, as it has been its function always, to be a school of gentlemen, taught by gentlemen; to be a school where scholars who know something of the world teach boys who are destined to become men of affairs and of the professions. Do you all know the record Dr. Kershaw read to our Board of Trustees at our last meeting, the record of Germantown Academy boys recently graduated, who last year took high honors in college? At the University of Pennsylvania, last June, a prize was given to Edmund Newton Harvey for graduating first in his class, and for being head of his class for each of the four years of his course, and at the Class Day exercises, three of the orators,

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Messrs. Brown, Barrett and Sheble, were Germantown Academy boys, and Sheble also carried off second honors. At Princeton, S. Butler Murray carried off first honor in classics, and also a fellowship in classics and archeology, and S. S. Spaeth was awarded a fellowship in English. At Haverford, Walter J. Sandt carried off a teaching fellowship. At Lehigh University, Arthur Wells won the competitive English prize. May I, without impropriety, add that the boys that today come to us at Pennsylvania make me feel proud that I am of the fellowship, that I was once a Germantown Academy boy.

There are a few schools older than ours in America. There are many schools older than ours in England. Winchester, with 1387 as its date of foundation; Eton, with 1441 as its date of foundation; Rugby, with 1567 as its date of foundation; and Harrow, with 1571 as its date of foundation, make our date of foundation, 1759, seem very recent indeed. Yet it is old, very old, for America. Its founders, with that confidence in institutions that belongs to a slow-changing age, had supreme faith that it would grow old, that it would live long into the future. These men that gathered at the house of Daniel Mackinett on Thursday, the sixth day of December, 1759, determined that the "commodious building" they were to erect should include "two rooms on the lower floor for the use of English and High Dutch or German schools, and be continued for that use, and no other, forever." Notice that "forever"! It was not so to be. In the yellow-fever times, in 1798, these rooms were occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Bank of North America. That use was for some other than a school, but probably most old schools have at some time down the ages been forced out of their rooms.

This is not, however, to the point. What I wished was to recall how calmly the founders of Germantown Academy looked forward into the ages that were to follow. Can we look forward as calmly? Can we see Germantown Academy

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as old as Winchester? Five hundred years old, and more? Will Germantown Academy last? Will any school in America last so long in this so rapidly changing modern time? Be that as it may, the age of the Germantown Academy at this present day is a great distinction and advantage, a distinction and advantage all the greater that the world is now so rapidly changing. An old school with such a history as is ours, an old school with so long-continued ideals as ours, is rare in our American life. A boy in such a school, in a building where his forerunners of one hundred and fifty years ago have sat, has a chance to visualize and re-create the old life of our town and, through that, of our country, such as falls to the lot of but few. Do we of Germantown realize this in all that it means? I think those of us who are in the old school do, else they had not so quickly subscribed to the tablet. I think the members of the Site and Relic Society do, too, else they would not have so generously aided the boys of the school; but we of the alumni and trustees would wish all of our citizens to realize that here is a school that offers unwonted opportunities to its students to behold the pageant of the past, to preserve the traditions of the past. I am not of those who hold "my country right or wrong but still my country." I believe rather in "my country and its uplift." This I think the cry of a higher patriotism.

Nor am I of those who hold what I have is better than what my neighbor has simply because it is mine. That is the lower provincialism. But the higher provincialism I hold to stoutly. That higher provincialism, as I see it, considers with loving kindness the things of home, the home folks, the home town, its institutions and habits and customs, considers them with loving kindness and ponders over them until their full significance is realized. The man who holds to the higher provincialism must know the greatest things that are known and thought in the world, and must realize the relation in

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which the things of home, maybe little, maybe big, stand to the great things of the centre—the best that is known and thought in the world.

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and John Potts and Samuel Powell, and Joseph Fox and Joseph Galloway? Why were all these subscribers to the building fund of the school? Perhaps they gave of their money with altruistic motives, as no doubt did our Germantown citizens; and, perhaps, if their motives were not altruistic they were inspired to give as much through trade relations as by politics. The Philadelphia Quaker merchants, no doubt, sold largely to Germantowners and wished to do what would be pleasing to their patrons.

I would not insist upon the point at all were it not further significant that Galloway was an enemy of the Reverend Dr. William Smith, the provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and that hardly one of those interested in the Germantown Academy was in anyway associated with the institution in Philadelphia whose lower school, at any rate, the Germantown Union School was to rival. Smith, too, was opposed by Sauer, because of the provost's support of the Schlatter scheme. Add to these considerations the desire of Pelatiah Webster, who succeeded David James Dove as master of the English school in 1763, to give what were virtually college courses in the school, and you cannot but suspect that some one, at any rate, of the trustees was ambitious to build up an educational institution in Germantown where, what that day considered, the higher studies were to be given. It is pertinent to remark further, that from the very start, it was Galloway who drew up all "articles, concessions, and agreements," who attended to such legal business as was required in the conduct of the school, and who, from the tone of the minutes, was evidently looked up to as *the* man to be considered. At the meeting on New Year's Day, 1760, it was reported that "a considerable number, both of said town (Germantown), and places adjacent" had become contributors, and the money continued to come in so quickly that by April 21, 1760, the founders of the school were warranted

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in laying the cornerstones for the "large commodious school-house" that the original meeting at Mackinett's had demanded. There was evidently much talk about the school both before and after the actual building began, and in Philadelphia as well as in Germantown; the Reverend Andrew Burnaby, a young Englishman of the Established Church, who visited Philadelphia in June of this year, being sufficiently impressed to make mention that "a considerable one (school) is going to be erected in Germantown."

We have to thank the Rev. Mr. Burnaby for telling us what sort of a day it was when the cornerstones were laid on April 21st. There had been thunderstorms the day before and the wind was east, but it was, as his weather informant records, quite clear. It would be interesting to conjure up, if we could, a picture of our green country town, on that propitious April day, with its "gardens and thrifty out-buildings" that delighted the German Schoepf. We know little of what they did at the laying of the four cornerstones, only that eleven trustees and several of the managers and some of the contributors were there, and we know nothing of what they put in the cornerstones. Would it not be an interesting feature of our ceremonies in the coming April to open these old cornerstones for what records they might contain? There will be no beneficent genii imprisoned there to bring back to us our old town as it was at the gracious end of that old April, but perhaps we can obtain some glimpse of it from what of the old town is still with us. Even now there are places in the town, and on its Main Street, too, where in late April there is scent on the air of plum bloom and cherry bloom and where, through the interstices of the old houses, you can catch sight of the white loveliness of these fruit trees, so truly symbolic of the Rhineland whence our forefathers came. Try to re-create from some such glimpse what was the beauty of the old town that April, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, when on all

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sides the country flowed up to the back doors of the three hundred houses, almost all on the pike, that made the town.

And, after all, is it so difficult to bring back that past? It is not so far back, five generations, that is all. And there are those yet among us whose memory carries them back to when Germantown was not so very different from what Germantown was when the Academy was built. There are those yet among us to whom Germantown Road is "the Pike" and Green Street "the Lane." It is the privilege of Germantown, as of few places in America, to have the past yet present.

The school was not ready to be opened, as we all know, until almost the fall of 1761, when on August 11th it began its long period of great service to our community, with David James Dove as master of the English school and Thomas Pratt as his usher. Both of these men had been connected with the College and Academy of Philadelphia—Dove as master of the English school and Pratt as one of the ushers. Hilarius Becker, who had kept a German school in Germantown, became master of the German school, into which were gathered, by 1762, seventy-one children. In the English school at this time were sixty pupils, a lesser number than there were in the German school, not because the town was still dominantly German, but because Latin and Greek and mathematics as well as the three R's and "religious instruction" were subjects there, and there were fewer, naturally, who wished the higher education. The school was thus at the start almost of the same numbers as the Academy department of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, in which, in 1759, there were one hundred and thirty boys enrolled, with twenty more in the College department.

The old prospectuses of the Germantown Union School tell us explicitly its purposes and what it was intended to teach; the minutes of the trustees reveal that the purposes were attained and the branches so advertised taught. One prospec-

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tus states "that the said schoolhouse shall be free to all persons of what denomination soever and wheresoever residing, to send their children thereto, without any regard to name or sect of people; provided they be regular and subject to the proper and necessary regulations of the master and trustees." The course of study according to these agreements was to include "reading, writing, and learning of languages and useful arts and sciences . . . and it is further the intent and meaning hereof that if any more teachers are necessary for teaching the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, or in any part of erudition, the trustees shall provide the same." There is here every evidence of toleration and enlightenment, so much enlightenment and toleration, indeed, as even those conversant with the history of this old time would hardly be prepared for unless they had given close study to the spirit of our old town.

The Pennsylvania-German descendant of the German of this old time is popularly regarded as almost an enemy of higher education, and his ancestor, by those who argue back from our present-day Pennsylvania German, is not generally recognized to be different from the popular conception of his descendant. Those who hold this opinion should read "The Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," by Dr. Benjamin Rush, who, in doing the Pennsylvania Germans no more than justice, wrote, thirty years after the founding of our Academy, so as to confute the conception, popular even in that day, that Pennsylvania Germans had not even the three R's. A more complete refutation is their part in the foundation of our school. It seems to me a triumph of toleration that at that date men so different in faith and so set in their ways as Quaker and German Reformed, as Mennonite and Lutheran, as Tunker and Separatist, should join heartily, as men of these faiths did join, in founding the Germantown Academy. But Germantown was indeed a tolerant place even in those days. In 1760 both the Lutheran and German

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side, and to the Friends' classical academy (Penn Charter) and to the College and Academy of Philadelphia (The University of Pennsylvania) in the nearby city. And surely the answer was made from several quarters that these schools were all either too far away or not high enough in grade, and perhaps someone ventured to say that, after all, each one of these schools was sectarian and that what Germantown needed was a real Union School, that should be what in those days they called an academy—and we, too, today—or a college preparatory school or high school.

The rapidity with which the project matured is proof that the meeting was, however, on the whole, entirely harmonious. And when the men there assembled had talked through mid-afternoon and the sunset hour and early candle-light, and came to go home, late, perhaps, for supper because of the enthusiasm that kept them there, they no doubt saw, in the spectacle of the winter constellations that confronted them, the augury that the school was to come quickly into being. As they passed out of the front door of the Green Tree Tavern there was Vega before them, brilliant in the west, and above Vega, in the Milky Way that arched the heavens, the Northern Cross. They were star-gazers, these burghers of old Germantown, like their earlier brethren of the Kelpius fraternity of the Woman in the Wilderness westward on the Wissahickon, and I have no doubt their eyes eagerly swept the heavens to see if the signs were propitious. Northward they saw the Great Dipper, right side up, and southward Andromeda led their steps homeward. Eastward, Orion was swinging up from the horizon, close to the just risen moon, and above Orion, half-way to the zenith, the Pleiades and Hyades. Yes, the stars foretold a long life down the years for the Academy of Germantown!

The stars, yes, and the character of the people who were at that hour gathered around the well-laden tables in the

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beautiful old houses of Germantown. No doubt the lights from the windows were more noticed by the returning citizens than the glimmer in the moonlight of the mica in the old stone walls of the houses and the fine lines of their clustered outbuildings. Perhaps few of the men thought of the quiet beauty of the scene; the staid, comfortable homes, all of one order, as Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, noticed, all in perfect harmony, all bitten out clearly in the moonlight against the white background, and above them the stars in their courses! The augury of the future was surer, I have said, because of the character of the people of Germantown, than because of the stars, whatever the citizens themselves thought of it, but it was surest from the characters of the particular men who were working for the school.

They had so organized the project that on December 20th, only two weeks after that memorable meeting at Mackinett's, they could advertise in Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette another meeting of those interested in the school on January 1, at two o'clock again, at the house of Daniel Mackinett, when every one who had contributed forty shillings towards the school should have a vote for overseers of the building, to be elected at that meeting. But two of the seven men there elected as managers of the building were of the original group of seven who received subscriptions—Christopher Meng and Baltus Reser. To this nucleus from the original seven were added Conrad Weaver, the miller of Harper's Dam; Jacob Coleman, who ran a stage-coach line from the King of Prussia Tavern to the city; Peter Leibert, lumber merchant and later partner of Billmaier as printer and publisher; John Bringham, the wagon builder, who was part owner of the land on which the school was built; and Jacob Engle, of the family of tanners, another of whose members built the old Engle house just above the Town Hall. Richard Johnson, of the old Germantown family, always associated with the school, was the treasurer of

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the company. The thirteen original trustees included Sauer and Mackinett and John Jones and Dr. Bensell only, of those previously mentioned. An important addition was that of Thomas Rose, one of the town's assessors and the first clerk of the Board of Trustees, to whose well-phrased and clearly-written minutes we owe most of our knowledge of the school from its inception on to 1778, when its discontinuance was forced by the Revolution. Jacob Keyser and John Bowman and Benjamin Engle were other representatives on the Board of old Germantown families that are still in old Germantown. The Reverend George Alsentz, pastor of the German Reformed Church on Market Square, was another trustee. Jacob Neglee represented the lower part of the town and Thomas Livezey represented the outlying districts on the upper Wissahickon. David Deshler, the Philadelphia merchant who built the Morris house opposite Church Lane, represented another element on the Board. If he came to the first meeting by chance in the regalia of full dress he assumed on important occasions, he must have been indeed resplendent. He was addicted to an "olive-colored silk velvet, with knee breeches and silk stockings, bright silver shoe buckles, and the usual three-cornered hat." You may wonder why I have named each of these men interested in the very beginnings of the Germantown Academy. I have mentioned them because I would recall honor where honor is due, I have mentioned them because these names make most of the roll call of what was best in the life of Germantown of that day. And then there was Joseph Galloway, the most noted man on the Board!

The presence of Galloway on the Board leads to many conjectures. We wonder what local affiliations he had with Germantown save that he was a close friend of Thomas Livezey. Galloway was a prominent politician, the leader of the Quaker opposition to the Proprietary in the Pennsylvania

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Assembly, and as such necessarily in alliance with the Germans. He became interested in the school, I think, in his role of politician, though, perhaps, he would rather have had his interest attributed to his concern with education and general philanthropy. Whether he volunteered his support of the school or whether Sauer asked it is not, perhaps, very important. It is enough that so prominent a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly was glad to be on the Board of the Germantown Union School. Yet we cannot help thinking that if Sauer, with his paper, helped Galloway in his political projects it was the least that Galloway could do to help Sauer towards the realization of the school whose success the German printer had so much at heart. Sauer was, unquestionably, deeply interested in education although, like many Germans, he resented the Schlatter scheme to give his people an English education. Did Galloway choose to become so interested with the purpose of influencing the political attitude of the oncoming generation?

I do not wish to make too much of the association of Galloway, the politician, with the school. It may well have been that Galloway, the public-spirited Pennsylvanian, had an unselfish interest in the Germantown Union School. But when you read the names of the Philadelphia Quaker merchants, only a few of whom had any direct interest in Germantown through residence, or any great interest in education *per se*, among the contributors to the school to the number of one-third and more of the principal subscribers—the subscribers with whom the trustees contracted to run the school—you must wonder as to just what was the nature of their association with the project. James Pemberton was, perhaps, really interested in education, and John Baynton and Benjamin Shoemaker had houses hereabouts; but what of Dr. Samuel Preston Moore and William Moore, and Thomas Wharton and Samuel Wharton, and George Emlen and Reese Meredith,

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which the things of home, maybe little, maybe big, stand to the great things of the centre—the best that is known and thought in the world.

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Reformed Churches in Germantown gave over the use of their buildings at times to the Rev. Mr. Neil, the Episcopal clergyman at Whitemarsh, to hold services in in English. This does not seem to indicate that anti-English feeling among the Germans, the spectre of which, at times, so agitated Franklin. The Germantown Union School was indeed a union school, for the men who made it were not only of different faiths but of different bloods. German, Dutchman, Swede and Englishman were all represented among the twenty-two men that may be considered the founders of the Academy.

After its first three years the school seems to have run down. Perhaps its decline was partly because of Pelatiah Webster failing to measure up to the stature of Dove, who, despite his cantankerousness, had a large following and was a good teacher. At any rate it did decline from 1763 on and did not come up again until Thomas Dungan, a graduate of the College of Philadelphia in the class of 1765 and later a teacher there, took hold of the school in 1774. But the war of the Revolution called him away in 1777 to become a captain. From 1778 to 1784 the school was closed "on account of the distressed times," as the old minute of the Board of Trustees has it. Although there was a meeting in the school on May 1, 1775, in response to the call to arms following the news from New England, I am afraid we must own in all candor that as many of those interested in the school were Tories as Patriots. Dungan was by no means the only man connected with the school that took the revolutionary side, William Moore, of the contributors, for instance, being, late in the struggle, President of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania and virtually War Governor of Pennsylvania. But over against these names are those of Joseph Galloway, militant Tory, and Christopher Sauer, whose non-combatant views did not save his property from confiscation as that of a sympathizer with England. There were others, too, of those interested

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in the school that took the attitude against change natural in conservative, moneyed men; others who are to be numbered among the Loyalists. Let us remember, too, that in August, 1777, the doors of the school were not opened to the sick soldiers of General Washington's army as it was requested they should be; and let us remember that the crown of England still surmounts the weather-vane on the old schoolhouse, one of the few emblems of one-time British sovereignty still in place as in the old days before there was a United States of America. Political dissensions in the Board or the fact that many of its members were on the anti-independence side before the war, also, perhaps, had something to do with the decline of the school after its most auspicious opening years.

It is not my purpose to chronicle the ups and downs of the Germantown Academy from the Revolution to the present day—that is the function of the history we are to publish next April—but rather to state, in what else I have to say, what have been and are the ideals of the school. The Germantown Academy, like other schools, *has* had many ups and downs both in old times and in recent times. Fortunately, at this our time of rejoicing over the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the old school it is growing stronger day by day. It is today the function of the Germantown Academy, as it has been its function always, to be a school of gentlemen, taught by gentlemen; to be a school where scholars who know something of the world teach boys who are destined to become men of affairs and of the professions. Do you all know the record Dr. Kershaw read to our Board of Trustees at our last meeting, the record of Germantown Academy boys recently graduated, who last year took high honors in college? At the University of Pennsylvania, last June, a prize was given to Edmund Newton Harvey for graduating first in his class, and for being head of his class for each of the four years of his course, and at the Class Day exercises, three of the orators,

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Messrs. Brown, Barrett and Sheble, were Germantown Academy boys, and Sheble also carried off second honors. At Princeton, S. Butler Murray carried off first honor in classics, and also a fellowship in classics and archeology, and S. S. Spaeth was awarded a fellowship in English. At Haverford, Walter J. Sandt carried off a teaching fellowship. At Lehigh University, Arthur Wells won the competitive English prize. May I, without impropriety, add that the boys that today come to us at Pennsylvania make me feel proud that I am of the fellowship, that I was once a Germantown Academy boy.

There are a few schools older than ours in America. There are many schools older than ours in England. Winchester, with 1387 as its date of foundation; Eton, with 1441 as its date of foundation; Rugby, with 1567 as its date of foundation; and Harrow, with 1571 as its date of foundation, make our date of foundation, 1759, seem very recent indeed. Yet it is old, very old, for America. Its founders, with that confidence in institutions that belongs to a slow-changing age, had supreme faith that it would grow old, that it would live long into the future. These men that gathered at the house of Daniel Mackinett on Thursday, the sixth day of December, 1759, determined that the "commodious building" they were to erect should include "two rooms on the lower floor for the use of English and High Dutch or German schools, and be continued for that use, and no other, forever." Notice that "forever"! It was not so to be. In the yellow-fever times, in 1798, these rooms were occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Bank of North America. That use was for some other than a school, but probably most old schools have at some time down the ages been forced out of their rooms.

This is not, however, to the point. What I wished was to recall how calmly the founders of Germantown Academy looked forward into the ages that were to follow. Can we look forward as calmly? Can we see Germantown Academy

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as old as Winchester? Five hundred years old, and more? Will Germantown Academy last? Will any school in America last so long in this so rapidly changing modern time? Be that as it may, the age of the Germantown Academy at this present day is a great distinction and advantage, a distinction and advantage all the greater that the world is now so rapidly changing. An old school with such a history as is ours, an old school with so long-continued ideals as ours, is rare in our American life. A boy in such a school, in a building where his forerunners of one hundred and fifty years ago have sat, has a chance to visualize and re-create the old life of our town and, through that, of our country, such as falls to the lot of but few. Do we of Germantown realize this in all that it means? I think those of us who are in the old school do, else they had not so quickly subscribed to the tablet. I think the members of the Site and Relic Society do, too, else they would not have so generously aided the boys of the school; but we of the alumni and trustees would wish all of our citizens to realize that here is a school that offers unwonted opportunities to its students to behold the pageant of the past, to preserve the traditions of the past. I am not of those who hold "my country right or wrong but still my country." I believe rather in "my country and its uplift." This I think the cry of a higher patriotism.

Nor am I of those who hold what I have is better than what my neighbor has simply because it is mine. That is the lower provincialism. But the higher provincialism I hold to stoutly. That higher provincialism, as I see it, considers with loving kindliness the things of home, the home folks, the home town, its institutions and habits and customs, considers them with loving kindliness and ponders over them until their full significance is realized. The man who holds to the higher provincialism must know the greatest things that are known and thought in the world, and must realize the relation in

Public Education

the said Master during his continuance as Master in the said English School, shall conduct his said School conformable to good order and becoming decency, keep a good and impartial discipline amongst his scholars, endeavor to keep up a good harmony between him and the Dutch Master there and between the Dutch and English Scholars, be industrious in promoting knowledge, and show himself a good example of piety and decorum to those committed to his care.

Agreed to the above by the Board of Trustees —, as well as by the said John Downey on his part on the day and year first above written.

Certified by order of the Board by me

BENJAMIN LEHMAN, Clerk.

It is to be hoped during this anniversary year many additional important events connected with the founding of this institution and its early history may be brought to the attention of its earnest and progressive body of graduates, to the end that they may find in such a study of the school that gave them training, additional inspiration and increased reason for their love and loyalty to the Germantown Academy.

List of Trustees

of

The Public School of Germantown

together with dates of election and retirement

Adamson, William	May 3, 1875	June 16, 1879	D 4 years
Adamson, Charles B.	Feb. 13, 1905	Present Member	
Allen, Benjamin	Feb. 10, 1873	May 3, 1875	2 years
Alsentsz, George	Jan. 1, 1760	May 7, 1767	7 years
Armatt, Thomas	May 6, 1805	June 24, 1805	
Ash, M. W.	May 6, 1839	Nov. 21, 1839	
Ashmead, Albert	May, 1840	June 26, 1874	D 34 years
Ashmead, Charles F.	May 4, 1846	May 12, 1867	21 years
Ashmead, Jacob	May 5, 1806	May 4, 1807	R 1 year
Ashmead, James	Oct. 27, 1806	May 4, 1846	40 years
Ashmead, John	May 5, 1800	May 6, 1839	39 years
Ashmead, Samuel	May 4, 1775	May 2, 1776	
	Sept. 15, 1784	1794	D 11 years
Ashmead, Theodore, M.D.	May 4, 1829	1854	D 25 years
Ashmead, William	May 4, 1775	May 2, 1776	
	May 7, 1778	May, 1779	
	Sept. 5, 1784	May 7, 1810	28 years
Ashmead, William, M.D.	Nov. 13, 1854	Feb. 2, 1888	D 34 years
Baker, Rev.	May 1, 1826	May 5, 1828	2 years
Bailey, Richard	May 2, 1808	May 1, 1826	18 years
or Baley			
Bayard, Chas. M.	May 2, 1870		
Bayard, Charles P.	May 2, 1852	May 2, 1870	18 years
Benezet, Philip	May 1, 1777	May, 1779	2 years
Bensill, Dr. Charles, Sr.	Jan. 1, 1760	Jan. 1, 1763	
or Bensell	May 4, 1769	May 1, 1777	
	May 4, 1789	1795	D 16 years
Bensill, Dr. George	May 1, 1797	May 7, 1798	R
	May 6, 1799	May 6, 1805	
	June 24, 1805	1828	D 30 years

A History of The Germantown Academy

Betton, Dr. Samuel	May 7, 1804	May 7, 1810	
	May 4, 1819	Feb. 14, 1848	R 35 years
Bilmeyer, Daniel	May 9, 1837	May, 1840	3 years
Blakely, John	May 6, 1907	Present Member	
Blight, George	May 1, 1826	May 4, 1835	9 years
Bockius, Charles	May 6, 1872	May 3, 1875	3 years
Bockius, F. William	May 9, 1837	May 2, 1870	33 years
Bockius, Godfrey	May 4, 1775	May 2, 1776	
	May 1, 1777	May 7, 1778	2 years
Bockius, John	May 5, 1768	May 7, 1772	
	May 2, 1776	May 1, 1777	
	May 7, 1778	1779	6 years
Bockius, Morris R.	May 4, 1888	Nov. 1, 1904	R 16 years
Bodine, Samuel T.	May 12, 1890	Sept. 12, 1896	R 6 years
Bonsall, Charles	Oct. 12, 1836	Aug. 4, 1842	6 years
Bowen, John	May 4, 1829	May 6, 1833	4 years
Bowman, David	May 5, 1853	May 4, 1868	15 years
Bowman, John	Jan. 1, 1760	Aug. 5, 1760	
	Jan. 1, 1762	Jan. 1, 1763	
	May 4, 1769	May 6, 1773	
	May 4, 1775	May 2, 1776	7 years
Bringhurst, George	May 2, 1776	May 7, 1779	
	Sept. 15, 1784	May 1, 1797	16 years
Bringhurst, George, Jr.	May 4, 1795	May 1, 1797	2 years
Bringhurst, John	May 4, 1769	May 3, 1770	
	May 1, 1777	May, 1779	
	Sept. 15, 1784	May 4, 1795	D 14 years
Bringhurst, Robert	May 7, 1810	May 9, 1822	12 years
Bringhurst, Samuel	Sept. 15, 1784	May 1, 1815	31 years
Bringhurst, Thomas	May 4, 1812	May 6, 1816	4 years
Brockie, William	Nov. 22, 1875	Sept. 12, 1890	D 15 years
Bromley, Joseph H.	Feb. 13, 1905	May 8, 1905	R
Brown, Amos P.	May, 1909	Present Member	
Bruner, Henry	May 3, 1802	June 24, 1805	
	May 4, 1809	1829	D 23 years
Bullock, Joseph	May 4, 1795	May 10, 1810	15 years
Butler, Edgar H.	May 10, 1886	May 14, 1908	22 years
Butcher, Thomas B.	May 5, 1851	May 10, 1869	18 years
Burgin, George H., M.D.	May 10, 1869	Jan. 2, 1873	D 4 years
Carnaghan, J. L.	May 2, 1870	May 5, 1873	3 years
Carpenter, Conrad	May 3, 1802	May 6, 1805	
	June 24, 1805	1824	D 22 years

List of Trustees

Chandler, Charles	May 12, 1879	1882	D
Channon, Joseph	May 5, 1817	May 1, 1820	
	June 9, 1842	May 5, 1851	12 years
Channon, John C.	May 7, 1849	Nov. 8, 1875	R 26 years
Chew, Benjamin, Jr.	May 6, 1799	May 3, 1802	
	May 2, 1803	April 30, 1844	D 44 years
Clark, E. W.	May 2, 1870	Aug., 1875	R 5 years
Clark, Clarence M.	May 4, 1908	Present Member	
Class, Simeon	May 3, 1790	May 1, 1797	7 years
Coleman, Jacob	May 6, 1773	May 5, 1774	
	May 4, 1775	May 7, 1776	4 years
Cook, John	May 3, 1790	May 3, 1802	
	May 6, 1805	June 24, 1805	12 years
Coulter, John	May 4, 1835	May 7, 1850	15 years
Coulter, Paschall H.	May 6, 1848	May 10, 1869	21 years
Crenshaw, Edward A.	May 10, 1869	Aug. 28, 1873	R 4 years
Crout, William	May 6, 1848	May 2, 1852	4 years
Davies, Benjamin	May 6, 1811	Nov. 7, 1817	6 years
Dedier, John	May 1, 1777	May 7, 1778	1 year
Deshler, David	Jan. 1, 1760	March 3, 1764	
	Sept. 15, 1784	May 7, 1792	12 years
Deweese, William	Jan. 1, 1761	Jan. 1, 1762	1 year
Dickinson, John	May 9, 1837	May, 1840	3 years
Downs, Dr. Norton	Sept. 19, 1898	May 4, 1908	10 years
Dunton, Dr. Wm. R.	May 1, 1871	May, 1871	R
Duval, James S.	March 22, 1824	May 7, 1832	8 years
Duy, Jacob	May 5, 1800	May 2, 1803	3 years
Emhardt, Frederick	May 5, 1851	May 7, 1866	15 years
Engle, Benjamin	Jan. 1, 1760	Jan. 1, 1763	3 years
Engle, Charles B.	May 7, 1860	May 10, 1869	9 years
Engle, Jacob	Jan. 1, 1760	One of the first Managers	
Engle, Paul, Jr.	May 3, 1764	May 2, 1765	
	May 1, 1766	May 4, 1769	
	May 6, 1773	May 5, 1774	
	Sept. 15, 1784	May 5, 1789	10 years
Engle, Richard	May 1, 1809	May 1, 1815	6 years
Farnum, Edw. S. W.	Feb. 8, 1904	May 6, 1907	3 years
Ferree, Joseph	Sept. 15, 1784	May 1, 1797	13 years
Firth, Frank J.	Feb. 9, 1880	Present Member	

A History of The Germantown Academy

Fisher, Coleman	Nov. 21, 1839	May 8, 1843	4 years
Fisher, Ellicott W.	Feb. 13, 1905	May 6, 1907	2 years
Fisher, Thomas R.	May 6, 1848	May 5, 1862	14 years
Forrest, Col. Thomas	May 5, 1794	1806	R 12 years
Fox, Justus or Justice	May 7, 1772	May 2, 1776	
	May 7, 1778	May, 1779	
	Sept. 15, 1794	1805	D 16 years
Franks, Isaac	May 5, 1794	May 7, 1804	10 years
Fraelich, Dr. Jacob or Fraley	Sept. 15, 1784	1794	D 10 years
Fraley, Henry	May 2, 1796	May 7, 1798	R 2 years
Freas, Philip R.	Nov. 2, 1842	Feb. 8, 1847	5 years
Fromberger, John	May 1, 1797	1806	D 9 years
Fry, John	Sept. 15, 1784	May 7, 1810	26 years
Fry, John, Jr.	May 6, 1811	1822	D 11 years
Fry, Jacob	May 2, 1802	May 5, 1817	15 years
Fry, William K.	Feb. 8, 1847	May 1, 1871	24 years
Galloway, Joseph	Jan. 1, 1760	May 5, 1769	9 years
Gamble, John K.	Feb. 11, 1856	May 7, 1860	4 years
Gates, Jabez	May 7, 1860	Nov. 13, 1896	D 36 years
Gates, Jay	Nov. 9, 1896	Present Member	
Gilbert, Israel	May, 1840	May 8, 1843	3 years
Gilliams, Jacob	May 5, 1820	May 4, 1829	9 years
Gillingham, Harrold E.	May 11, 1896	May 2, 1910	14 years
Gowen, James	May 5, 1836	May 6, 1839	3 years
Green, John	May 11, 1834	May 7, 1850	16 years
Green, William	May 6, 1848	May 2, 1881	R 33 years
Hacker, William	Feb. 13, 1882	March 11, 1898	D 16 years
Hager, Walter F.	Feb. 9, 1891	May 7, 1894	3 years
Haines, Casper W.	May 6, 1799	1802	3 years
Haines, John S.	May 5, 1879	May, 1879	R
Haines, Reuben	May 1, 1820	1831	D 11 years
Hammersley, G. Wharton	May 1, 1871	Aug., 1871	R
Hance, Edward H.	Nov. 10, 1873	May 3, 1875	2 years
Hansberry, Joseph	May 9, 1837	May 7, 1884	D 47 years
Harman, Rev. Frederick	May 7, 1798	May 6, 1799	1 year
Harmer, Samuel Y.	May 8, 1843	May 2, 1852	9 years
Harvey, Samuel	May 3, 1813	May 6, 1848	37 years
Haslet, James	Sept. 15, 1784	1790	D 6 years

List of Trustees

Hay, Charles	Jan. 1, 1761	May 3, 1764	
	May 2, 1776	May 1, 1777	
	May 7, 1778	May, 1779	5 years
Helfenstein, Rev. Albert	Sept. 15, 1784	May 7, 1790	6 years
Hanckle, Dr. Andrew C.	May 4, 1819	1822	D 3 years
Hazard, Spencer P.	May 2, 1910	Present Member	
Heyl, Francis	Feb. 11, 1856	May 7, 1860	4 years
Henry, John S.	May 11, 1834	1836	D 2 years
Henry, T. Charlton	Nov. 22, 1875	1879	R 4 years
Hergesheimer, George	June 9, 1842	Nov. 26, 1855	13 years
Hill, Henry	Sept. 15, 1784	May 6, 1799	15 years
Howell, E. I. H.	1897	Present Member	
James, Abel	May 3, 1764	May 4, 1769	5 years
Johnson, John	May 7, 1778	1779	1 year
Johnson, John, Jr.	May 6, 1799	Dec. 22, 1808	R 9 years
Resigned on account of trustees having made application to the State Legislature for a grant of lottery.			
Johnson, Justus	May 7, 1810	May 4, 1819	
	May 5, 1828	May 7, 1837	18 years
Johnson, Norton	May 10, 1869	Jan. 9, 1882	D 13 years
Johnson, Richard	Jan. 1, 1760	Jan. 1, 1764	4 years
Johnson, Samuel	May 9, 1837	May, 1840	3 years
Johnson, Dr. William N.	May 6, 1833	May 6, 1848	15 years
Johnson, Dr. William N.	May 12, 1884	Present Member	
Jones, John	Jan. 1, 1760	May 6, 1773	
	May 4, 1775	May 2, 1776	14 years
Jones, Josiah F.	May 5, 1862	May 6, 1907	45 years
Keyser, Abraham	May 9, 1837	May 21, 1839	2 years
Keyser, Jacob	Jan. 1, 1760	Jan. 1, 1761	
	May 4, 1769	May 3, 1770	2 years
Keyser, Naaman	May 8, 1843	Feb. 12, 1844	
	May 6, 1848	May 5, 1851	4 years
Koch, John	May 7, 1767	May 4, 1775	
	May 2, 1776	May 1, 1777	9 years
Langstroth, J. F.	May 2, 1870	May 1, 1876	6 years
Lashett, Christian	May 4, 1769	May 4, 1775	
or Lawshet, or Lawshed, or Lashed	May 1, 1777	May, 1779	
	May 7, 1787	May 7, 1798	R 19 years
Lehman, Benjamin	May 7, 1798	May 3, 1802	
	June 24, 1805	May 3, 1813	
	Nov. 7, 1816	May 6, 1839	35 years

A History of The Germantown Academy

Lehman, Benjamin, Jr.	Nov. 3, 1842	May 4, 1868	26 years
Lehman, Christian	May 3, 1764	May 2, 1771	7 years
Lewis, Jacob	May 3, 1764	May 4, 1769	5 years
Lewis, William Draper	May 7, 1894	May 14, 1900	6 years
Libert, Peter	May 7, 1787	May 6, 1799	12 years
Lippincott, Horace Mather	May 6, 1907	Present Member	
Livezey, Thomas	Jan. 1, 1760	Jan. 1, 1761	
	Jan. 1, 1762	May 5, 1768	
	May 5, 1774	May 1, 1777	10 years
Logan, A. Sydney	May 9, 1822	May 5, 1828	6 years
Logan, George	May 7, 1787	May 7, 1798	R 11 years
Lorain, John	May 5, 1806	1806	R
Luckens, Daniel or Lukens	May 4, 1769	May 6, 1773	
	May 5, 1774	May 1, 1777	7 years
Mackinett, Daniel	Jan. 1, 1760	Jan. 1, 1761	1 year
Macknet, Charles	May 7, 1798	May 5, 1806	8 years
Magoffin, John	May 9, 1822	May 2, 1825	3 years
Marriott, William	May 7, 1850	Dec. 6, 1850	R
Mason, James Wier	May 1, 1876	May 5, 1879	3 years
Matthews, James	May 7, 1804	May 7, 1810	6 years
McIntyre, Archibald	May 3, 1858	Nov., 1869	R 11 years
Mechlin, Samuel	Sept. 15, 1784	May 2, 1803	19 years
Mechlin, Samuel, Jr.	May 2, 1808	May 6, 1811	3 years
Mehl, Frederick	May 2, 1776	May 1, 1778	
	May 7, 1778	May, 1779 ?	2 years
Meng, Christopher	Jan. 1, 1750	Manager	
	May 3, 1764	May 4, 1769	
	May 7, 1771	May 5, 1775	10 years
Meng, Melcher	May 4, 1769	May 4, 1775	
	May 2, 1776	May 1, 1777	
	May 2, 1792	May 7, 1810	25 years
Meng, Wolue or Wolore	May 2, 1771	May 7, 1772	1 year
Meredith, William	May 6, 1816	May 4, 1819	3 years
Miller, Sebastian	May 6, 1773	May 4, 1775	
	May 1, 1777	May 7, 1778	3 years
Miller, Wickard	May 1, 1777	May 2, 1778	1 year
Millner, Edward or Milnor	May 3, 1764	May 4, 1769	
	May 2, 1771	May 7, 1772	6 years
Miskey, Anthony	May 2, 1870	March 26, 1877	D 7 years
Morgan, Charles E., Jr.	Feb. 13, 1888	Nov. 14, 1904	R 16 years
Morgan, Chas. E., 3rd	May, 1909	Present Member	

List of Trustees

Morris, Samuel B.	May 5, 1836	Oct. 12, 1836	
Morris, William E.	Dec. 6, 1850	May 2, 1853	2 ½ years
Neglee, Jacob	Jan. 1, 1760	May 2, 1765	5 years
Neill, Dr. William	May 6, 1839	June 9, 1842	3 years
Neisser, Augustine	May 4, 1775	May 7, 1778	3 years
Newhall, Robert S.	Nov. 13, 1905	Feb. 1, 1908	R
Nutz, John	May 5, 1806	May 2, 1808	2 years
Osler, Harman	May 5, 1851	Feb. 1, 1853	2 years
Otto, Charles W.	Feb. 13, 1882	Nov. 22, 1901	D 19 years
Pancoast, Henry S.	Feb. 13, 1905	Nov. 13, 1905	
Pancoast, Charles	May 10, 1869	May 6, 1872	3 years
Pancoast, Charles E.	May 14, 1900	Nov. 4, 1904	R 4 years
Patterson, C. Stuart	May 2, 1881	April 1, 1889	8 years
Physick, Philip Syng	May 8, 1843	May 6, 1848	5 years
Pemberton, Israel	May 6, 1773	May, 1779 ?	6 years
Perot, Joseph Sanson	May 14, 1877	April 16, 1906	D 29 years
Perot, John	May, 1906	Feb. 11, 1907	R
Perot, Robeson Lea	May 6, 1907	Present Member (Secretary)	
Potter, Richard	May 1, 1797	May 5, 1800	3 years
Potter, Sheldon	Feb. 13, 1888	Present Member	
Potter, William A.	May 2, 1852	May 3, 1858	6 years
Potter William Frank	May 7, 1888	Present Member	
Potts, Isaac	May 1, 1854	May 8, 1854	R
Price, John	May 4, 1807	May 1, 1809	2 years
Provost, Charles	May 14, 1844	1850	D 6 years
Provost, Alexander	May 3, 1813	May 4, 1822	
	May, 1840	May 8, 1843	12 years
Rawle, Francis	Aug. 11, 1879	Nov. 14, 1887	R 8 years
Reser, Baltus	Jan. 1, 1760	One of the first Managers	
Riter, George	Jan. 3, 1802	May 2, 1802	
Riter, Michael	May 3, 1802	May 6, 1805	
	May 1, 1809	May 4, 1812	
	Nov. 7, 1816	May 5, 1817	7 years
Rittenhouse, Abraham	Sept. 15, 1784	May 7, 1804	20 years
Rittenhouse, Nicholas	Jan. 1, 1763	May 4, 1775	
	May 2, 1776	May 1, 1777	13 years
Rittenhouse, Nicholas	May 5, 1817	May 9, 1837	20 years
Roberts, Owen J.	May 4, 1908	Present Member	
Robertson, Peter	May 1, 1797	May 7, 1798	1 year

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Robeson, Edward	May 2, 1765	May 7, 1767	2 years
Robeson, Peter	May 2, 1803	May 1, 1809	
	May 7, 1810	May 3, 1830	R 26 years
Rodney, John	May 5, 1828	May 9, 1837	
	May 14, 1844	May 6, 1848	13 years
Rogers, William D.	Nov. 22, 1875	Feb., 1877	R 2 years
Rohrer, Benjamin, M. D.	Aug. 14, 1871	June 15, 1875	D 4 years
Rose, Thomas	Jan. 1, 1760	May 4, 1775	15 years
Royal, Edward	Dec. 6, 1850	1866	D 16 years
Royal, Edward L.	Nov. 12, 1866	May 2, 1870	4 years
Runkle, Dr. William	May 5, 1805	June 14, 1805	R
	May 2, 1808	May 6, 1811	3 years
Rush, Jacob	Sept. 15, 1784	May 6, 1787	3 years
Schaeffer, Rev. Charles W., D. D., LL. D.	} May 7, 1850	March 15, 1896	D 46 years
Schaeffer, Rev. William		May 3, 1802	
	May 6, 1805	June 24, 1805	4 years
Schwartz, Charles W.	Feb. 13, 1882	May 2, 1910	28 years
Schwartz, Charles W., Jr.	May 2, 1910	Present Member	
Seibert, Peter	Jan. 1, 1760	One of the first Managers	
Smith, Rev. Frederick	Sept. 15, 1784	May 5, 1787	3 years
Smith, John	May 4, 1812	May 1, 1815	
	Nov. 7, 1816	June 9, 1842	29 years
Smith, Peter	May 4, 1795	May 2, 1796	1 year
Smyth, Calvin M.	May 4, 1908	Present Member	
Snyder, Christian or Schneider	May 3, 1770	May 4, 1775	
	May 1, 1777	May 7, 1778	
	Sept. 15, 1784	May 5, 1800	12 years
Sower, Christopher	Jan. 1, 1760	May 3, 1764	
	May 4, 1769	May 2, 1771	
	May 7, 1772	May 4, 1775	
	May 1, 1777	May 7, 1778	10 years
Spencer, Charles	May 3, 1875	1887	D 12 years
Spencer, William G.	May 4, 1868	Feb. 13, 1888	R 20 years
Starr, Col. James	May 7, 1877	Sept. 1, 1881	D 4 years
Stokes, Charles H.	May 6, 1867	May 10, 1869	2 years
Stokes, Charles M.	May 6, 1839	1850	D 11 years
Stokes, James	June 24, 1805	May 2, 1808	3 years
Stokes, Wyndham H.	May 7, 1832	May 4, 1835	
	May 9, 1837	May 2, 1870	36 years

List of Trustees

Strong, Jedidiah	May 9, 1822	May 9, 1837	15 years
Stuckert, John	May 2, 1803	May 5, 1806	3 years
Thorpe, Isaacher	May 4, 1835	May 9, 1837	2 years
Townsend, Noah	Sept. 15, 1784	May 1, 1797	13 years
Ulmer, William A.	May 7, 1877	Dec. 26, 1889	D 12 years
Vanderen, John or Vandering	Jan. 1, 1763	May 3, 1764	
	May 2, 1765	May 5, 1768	
	May 3, 1770	May 6, 1773	
	May 5, 1774	May 1779	
	Sept. 15, 1784	May 5, 1787	15 years
Wagner, John	May 5, 1873	Feb., 1877	R 4 years
Walker, William	May 6, 1848	March 30, 1849	R
	Feb. 14, 1853	1856	D 4 years
Warder, George A.	May 3, 1875	1881	D 6 years
Warder, George B.	May, 1902	Present Member	
Watmough, James	May 7, 1810	1812	D 2 years
Watmough, John G.	May 3, 1830	May 11, 1834	4 years
Watson, John F.	Nov. 7, 1816	Nov. 9, 1835	R 17 years
Weaver, Conrad	Jan. 1, 1760	Manager	
Weiss, Charles	May 7, 1866	Feb. 8, 1886	D 20 years
Welsh, Sam.	Nov. 13, 1882	May 18, 1893	D 11 years
Welsh, Samuel, 3rd	Aug. 14, 1893	Nov. 9, 1903	R 10 years
Weygandt, Cornelius	Aug. 12, 1907	Present Member	
Wharton, Saml.	Jan. 1, 1763	May 3, 1764	1 year
Wharton, Thomas	Jan. 1, 1761	May 1, 1766	5 years
Wheeler, Charles J.	Nov. 18, 1822	May 11, 1834	12 years
Wheeler, Enoch	May 7, 1810	May 3, 1813	3 years
Williams, Churchill	May 2, 1910	Present Member	
Wister, Alex. W.	Aug. 10, 1874	Present Member (President)	
Wister, Chas. J.	May 7, 1810	Aug. 4, 1842	R 32 years
Wister, Chas. J.	May 4, 1868	1910	D 42 years
Wister, Lewis Wynne	Aug. 12, 1889	May 4, 1908	R 19 years
Wister, William	May 2, 1825	May 9, 1837	
	Nov. 21, 1839	May 6, 1848	21 years
Wunder, Jacob S.	May 7, 1832	May 9, 1837	5 years
Yorke, Thomas	Jan. 1, 1761	Jan. 1, 1762	1 year

Teachers

Hilarius Becker
David James Dove
Thomas Pratt
Joshua Acton
Jonathan Dickinson
John Woods
Pelatiah Webster
Abel Evans
Margaret Thomas
John Downey
Thomas Dungan
Mary Clinch
George Murray
John Augustus Edert
Justus Shaeffer
Jacob Meikle
Frederick Herman
J. M. Ray
James Chambers
Godfrey Dorfeinle
Ferdinand Kreamer
John Daniel Deckhand
Samuel Chandler
A. V. Trecht
Samuel Chandler
William Lawson
Nathaniel Major
John Conrad
Jedediah Strong
J. L. N. Neif
Wm. Woodman
Geo. I. Howell
Thompson
Benjamin Carpenter
Enion Williams
Stephen H. Long

John Nutz
John Rose
Stephen H. Long
Enion Williams
Silas George
M. Hatten
Stephen Cameron
John Ormroyd
Daniel Davies
Miss Riley
Rev. John R. Goodman
John M. Brewer
Mrs. Ann Parry
Walter R. Johnson
Dr. Joseph Bullock
Seth Smith
J. S. Cooper
Chambers
George P. Gidding
Arthur Thompson
E. H. Merrill
William Russel
Amos Bronson Alcott
Moses Soule
Theodore Russel Jenks
M. Cole
Levi T. Claflin
Green
Dr. John Whitehead
Rev. Christian F. Cruse
George B. Strong
Eugene Smith
Henry K. Green
William Green
William M. Collom
Alexander C. Reynolds

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William M. Collom
Alfred L. Jenks
Alfred J. Perkins
William M. Collom
Lewis S. Hough
W. H. Seavey
P. V. Veeder
J. H. Withington
Cyrus V. Mays
Rev. William Travis
William Kershaw, M.A., Ph.D.
Mrs. William Kershaw
George H. Deacon
Caleb Allen, B.A.
Miss E. P. Watson
Miss A. E. Foster
Miss I. M. Staples
Miss J. B. Reed
Frank H. Fretz
S. K. Murdock, M.A.
M. C. Kimber, M.A.
O. G. J. Schadt, M.A.
M. H. Liddel, M.A.
Miss Anna Bledsoe
A. B. Merrill, M.A.
Miss Kate Sharps
Coates Caldwell, M.A.
Dr. F. B. Sharp, Ph.D.
Miss Martha B. Hacker
Mrs. Nora R. Baldwin
Rev. W. Greenwood, M.A.
H. I. Pancoast, M.A.
Miss I. M. Wilbur
Mrs. C. S. Broom
Miss Mary Bentley
Miss A. C. Longstreth
Chas. B. Newton, M.A.
L. F. Pease, B.A.
Edward Benac
Carl von Boettlicker
Miss J. S. Reddie

Miss M. L. London
Miss Amy R. Williams
Herbert Brown, B.A.
C. J. McCarty, Jr.
Miss A. E. Wilson
Dr. John H. Wescott
Miss M. Chase
Burton R. Miller, M.A.
Miss M. Williams
W. S. Slauch, M.A.
Miss N. Fourier
Miss E. L. Miller
Miss E. Grosvenand
Miss M. Foures
Miss L. Laundrie
Miss M. J. Bouton
Miss Martha T. Mears
Miss Emma R. Bushong
T. P. McMenamin
Miss E. Kent
Miss Anna Michener
Chas. F. Sladen, M.A.
Fred E. Whitney, Ph.D.
Frank Bryam
Miss M. H. Irwin
Miss A. S. N. Whitby
A. H. High, M.A.
C. A. McClure, B.A.
J. L. Arthur
Miss A. W. Burt
A. G. MacKenzie, B.A.
Chas. K. Taylor, B.S.
Miss Ethel M. Rutherford
Mrs. F. E. Whitney
H. C. Weaver, B.A.
G. W. Bacon, Ph.D.
C. K. Smith, M.A.
H. O. Smith, B.A.
John Leach, M.A.
Miss N. K. Neath
R. D. Brown, M.A.

Teachers

Miss E. K. Clark
Rev. T. P. Ege
Reuben Haines, M.A.
Miss K. K. Kershaw
John Perot, B.A.

E. F. Schively, B.A.
Miss Mary Wright
L. D. Rhoads, B.A.
A. D. Sayer, C.E.
W. S. Truesdell, M.A.

The Alumni

1760-90

*Harchey, Catherine

1790-1810

*Wister, Charles J.

*Custis, Geo. Washington

*Robeson, Andrew

*Robeson, Jonathan

*Robeson, Sarah Ann

*Shoemaker, Benj.

1810-25

*Andrews, James A.

*Archer Samuel

*Ashmead, Albert

*Ashmead, Charles F.

*Ashmead, George,

*Ashmead, John

*Ashmead, Theodore

*Ashmead, Dr. William

*Bacon, Chas. W.

*Barney, Albert

*Barclay, A. Charles

*Bayley, Robert

*Bensell, Charles

*Bensell, Edmund

*Bensell, George

*Bensell, James

*Betton, Thomas P.

*Bird

*Bispham, John

*Bispham, William

*Blight, George

*Blight, William

*Bolivar, Fernando

*Bringinghurst, Tudor

*Bringinghurst, William

*Brown, Eugene

*Byod, Dr.

*Cameron, John

*Cameron, Samuel

*Cameron, William

*Cameron, Stephen

*Carpenter, Albert

*Carpenter, George W.

*Carson, Joseph

*Carson, Hampton

*Chancellor, Wharton

*Chew, Anthony B.

*Chew, Henry

*Clemens, George

*Cream, Richard

*Coates, William

*DeBorbon, William

*Denckla, Paul

*Dugan, Joseph

*Einhardt, Frederick

*Evans, Dr. Horace

*Evens, Charles

*Evens, John B.

*Field, Thomas

*Fisher, Sydney George

*Fisher, Samuel Griffith

*Fisher, Thomas R.

*Fisher, William Redwood

*Foulke, Henry

*Francis, Albert

*Frazier, John F.

*Frazier, Percifor

*Frazier, William

*Deceased

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1810-25

- *Fry, William K.
- *Gabel, Charles
- *Gratz, Edward
- *Gratz, Simon
- *Gratz, John
- *Grubb, Edward
- *Haines, John P.
- *Harland, Charles
- *Harland, Edward
- *Harvey, Samuel
- *Harvey, Joseph
- *Harvey, William
- *Heft, Samuel
- *Hill, Thomas
- *Horner, John W.
- *Howland, Alex.
- *Humphreys, Andrew
- *Humphreys, Clement
- *Ingersoll, Alexander
- *Ingersoll, Benjamin
- *Ingersoll, Charles
- *Ingersoll, Henry
- *Johnson, Charles
- *Johnson, Henry N.
- *Johnson, William
- *Jones, Franklin C.
- *Jones, George K.
- *Jones, Hon. J. Richard
- *Keyser, Reuben
- *Keyser, Samuel
- *Kirk, James
- *Kollock, George J.
- *Lea, Thomas Tatnall
- *Lehman, Sylvanus
- *Lewis, Lewellyn
- *Lewis, Montgomery
- *Linn, George W.
- *Littell, John S.
- *Lyle, John
- *Lyle, Joseph
- *Lynch, William
- *Magargee, Charles
- *Miller, David
- *Miller, Emanuel
- *Moore, Robeson
- *Morris, B. S.
- *Morris, Robert
- *Eleager, L. Moss
- *Naftel, J.
- *Paul, Jacob
- *Paul, Joseph W.
- *Paul, Samuel W.
- *Peacock, J.
- *Pierce, James L.
- *Price, Glendower M.
- *Randolph, Edward
- *Reger, Isaiah
- *Rittenhouse, Charles
- *Rittenhouse, Nicholas
- *Rose, William
- *Russell, George
- *Spackman, Rev. Henry S.
- *Spackman, George
- *Stallman, James
- *Stockton, J. C. N.
- *Stockton, William
- *Thomas, Anthony J.
- *Todhunter, Joseph
- *Turnbull, Alexander
- *Turnbull, Charles
- *Van Dyke, Alfred
- *Wack, Philip
- *Wagner, Samuel
- *Wagner, Tobias
- *Warder, J. H.
- *Warrington, Edward
- *Weaver, Martin D.
- *Whelan, James

* Deceased

The Alumni

1810-25

*Wilson, Anthony
*Wistar, Richard
*Wister, John

*Wister, William
*Wister, William Wynne

1825-30

*Ashmead, James

*Barkley, Thomas

1830-35

*Boyd, Hamilton
*Boyd, James
*Boyd, Thomas A.
*Coulter, Levi
*Coulter, David
*Coulter, Stephen
*Coulter, Paschall
*Duval, Henry
*Green, Dr. A. W.
*Hagen, William
*Hagan, Samuel
*Harvey, James
*Heft, Caspar
*Ingersoll, Edward
*Johnson, Norton
*Jones, Nathan L.
*Keyser, Daniel L.
*Keyser, Jacob
*Keyser, John S.
*Keyser, Nathan

*Mabyn, John
*Martin, Samuel
*McCarty, Adolphus
*Negley, Joseph
*Negley, John
*Provost, John
*Rittenhouse, George
*Rogers, Charles
*Roop, Horatio
*Roop, Jacob
*Strong, George
*Strong, James
*Stroup, Daniel
*Suplee, Nathan R.
*Twells, Edward
*Twells, William
*Ulmer, William A.
*Wister, Caspar
*Wister, Charles
*Wister, Jones
*Wister, Louis

1835-40

*Alter, Joseph
*Alter, Samuel
*Alter, John

*Ashton, Dr. Samuel
*Jones, Horatio Gates
*Smiley, Thomas J. L.
*Wister, Charles J., Jr.

1840-45

*Ash, H. St. Clair
*Backus, William R.
*Byed, Thomas

*Cameron, William B.
*Cipriano, Canedo
*Clark, Henry

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1840-45

*Clark, Thomas	*Reaver, Steward
*Clark, William	*Rowland, Benjamin
*Clark, Charles	*Rowland, Thomas
*Collom, William	*Rowland, Lynford
*Collom, Elias	*Royal, Theodore
*Dickson, John	*Royal, Edward
*Fisher, Charles	*Royal, George
*Fisher, Lindley	*Schaffer, Joseph
*Fisher, William Logan	*Shroyer, Aaron
*Gates, Jabez	*Shugard, John A.
*Hammer, Dr. Jacob	*Shugard, William
*Henry, T. Charlton	*Smith, John
*Henry, Samuel	*Smith, Samuel
*Holland, John	*Stevenson, William
*Spencer, Kennard	*Stevenson, Augustus
*Kisterbock, William H.	*Taylor, Malick
*Lennig, Joseph	*Thorp, Thomas
*Mehl, Theodore	*Tingley, Samuel
*Mehl, William	*Walker, Louis
*Mulford	*Warder, George
*Ozilbee, Samuel	*Welsh, Ackman
*Page, John	*Watson, Dr. Barrow D.
*Parker, Edward	*Watson, John
*Partenheimer, Thomas	*Whitaker, William
*Patton, Alfred S.	*White, Thomas
*Pierce, Rev. E. J.	*Wilson, William
*Piper, George A.	*Winters, James
*Piper, William	*Wister, Owen Jones
Wister, Wm. Rotch,	505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1846-50

*Morris, Charles	*Wister, John, 3rd
*Wagner, John	

1851

*Gravenstine, Charles	*Hannaberry, William
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1852

Gates, James R.,	Green Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
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* Deceased

The Alumni

1853

Bayard, Charles M., E. Johnson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Carpenter, George W.

1854

*Strawbridge, John *Wister, Langhorne
 Strawbridge, Dr. George, 15th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

1855

Patterson, C. Stuart, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Potter, W. Franklyn, W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

1856

*Ashmead, Algernon *Channon, Joseph
 *Chancellor, Joseph *Fisher, Harvey
 *Fisher, William
 Freas, John A., Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Howell, Edward I. H., Main bet. Queen St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Johnson, Jacob *Littell, Chas. Willing
 Mears, Edw., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wister, Alex. W., 5337 Green St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1857

Haupt, Lewis M. Hechavaria, Bernando
 Jones, John E., Master Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jones, Woodruff, Green Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *McKean, Thomas *Schaffer, Rev. William A.
 *Royal, Charlton *Wells, Andrew
 Schaffer, Charles A. *Whitman, Charles G.
 Whitman, Charles G., 120 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wister, Francis, Wister St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1858

*Jones, Thomas F.
 Knox, Genl. Kilburn, Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

1859

Gamble, Rev. Henry B.

1860

Armstrong, Edward Barry, Edward
 Bayard, James M., East Johnson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bayard, William M., 5519 Main St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1860

Birchall, Edward R.,	Price St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Booden, Francis S.		Brooks, Matthew W.
Borden, Henry		*Brooks, Winfield S.
Bussier, A. P.,	Harvey St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Butcher, Sylvanus		
Cabeen, Francis von A.,		Haverford, Pa.
*Chase, William H.		
Childs, William L.		
Churchman, William B.,	333 S. 21st Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Coulter, Levi		
Cuza, Manuel,		Santiago de Cuba
Doan, Howard L.		
Doan, James E.		
Dunn, Thomas F.		
Dunn, Vincent		
Earp, Charles G.		
Earp, William		
Einhardt, Albert F.,		Branchtown, Pa.
Evans, Dorrance,	Burd Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Firth, Austin M.,	Allen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fisher, William H.		
Garrett Willis A.,		Westtown, Pa.
Gibbs, Josiah W.		
Giro, Edilberto,		St. Iajo de Cuba
Goodman, Joseph E.,	3416 Race Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Groves, Anthony P.,	Willow Grove Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Groves, Frederick S.		
Groves, Howard,	Willow Grove Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gummere, R. Morris		
Gummey, Brinckley		
Hagar, Walter F.,	Green Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Haines, Henry,	W. Haines St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hallowell, F. Howard		
Hannaberry, Geo. W.		
Haverstick, Edward W.		
Haverstick, Louis M.,	117 N. 11th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Heyl, Albert G., M.D.,	1535 Pine Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Heyl, Frances,	1535 Pine Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Homiller, Henry,		Branchtown, Pa.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1860

Jackson, Charles
 Jackson, Joseph
 Jackson, William
 Jones, Edwin
 Jones, William H.
 Kenderdine, Frank, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Kenderdine, Warner J.
 Lange, H. O. L., Venezuela
 LeBoutillier, Edward E., E. Washington Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 LeBoutillier, Robert, E. Washington Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Le Brun, Lajus
 *Lewis, Percy M.
 Logan, Albanus C.
 McClure, T. Russell
 McCullogh, William
 McIlheney, William
 McIntyre, S. Maxwell
 Mason, George W.
 Mermandes, Lorenzo, St. Iajo de Cuba
 Minster, Joseph L.
 Mitchell, Joseph B.
 Mitchell, William F.
 Moore, William New York, N. Y.
 Morton, Algernon P.
 Norton, Charles M.
 Neilson, Robert
 Pancoast, Henry, E. Johnson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Patterson, Theodore, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pequerno, Pedro, Havana, Cuba
 Pomeroy, Clarence
 Potter, Charles S.
 *Potter, Joseph K.
 Potter, Matthew C., Coatesville, Pa.
 *Potts, Austin
 Price, Charles S.
 Price, Philip H.
 Redles, Henry, 4549 Wakefield St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Reed, Henry H.
 Reichert, John H., 4522 Baker St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1860

Richards, James H.,	1428 N. 17th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rodrigues, Rodrigo,		St. Iajo de Cuba
Roop, W. Harvey, D.D.S.,	Green and Harvey Sts.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rowland, Joseph		
Rowlett, William,		Nicetown, Pa.
Schaffer, George A.		
Schoenberger, Edwin P.		
Schoenberger, George K.		
Schoenberger, John		
Scott, Charles H.,	335 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Scott, Charles L.		
Scott, Edward W.		
Scott, John C.		
Sellers, Charles B.		
Smith, Robert S.,	Midvale Avenue,	Falls, Pa.
Spencer, Charles,		New York, N. Y.
Stokes, John O.		
Tarr, Henry C.		
Thomas, Wm. H.		
Van Dyke, Heberton,		New York, N. Y.
Van Dyke, James		
Walter, James D.		
Ward, S. Lindsay		
Warner, Edward P.		
Warner, John S.,	Haines St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wile, William C.,		Newtown, Conn.
Wister, Rodman,	257 S. 4th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Withington, Geo. J.		
Withington, J. H., Jr.		
Wood, George H.		
Wright, Wm. Redwood,	Fishers Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1861

Armstrong, James		
*Einhardt, William H.		
Flen, Theodore A.		
Garrett, James W.,	102 Maplewood Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Godfrey, Samuel T.		
Harmer, William P.,	Harvey St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Heap, Porter		

* Deceased

The Alumni

1861

Hewson, Alex.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Heyl, Edward		
Kempton, Clifford		
Kempton, James		
Kempton, Thomas		
*Leavitt, Thaddeus, L., M.D.		
Lippin, Hiram,	Roxborough,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Norton, Charles D.,	328 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shewill, William M., Jr.		
Smith, Cadwallader		
Tomlinson, John W.,	Stenton Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Tryon, Edw. K., Jr.		

1862

*Garrett, E. Frank, M.D.

1863

Glackin, William F.,		Vineland, N. J.
Gummey, Walter		

1864

Barrows, Rev. William,		Oxford, Pa.
Carpenter, Quincy		

1865

Bergin, Herman, M.D.,	W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Churchman, Chas. J.,	1217 Spruce Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Knox, John C., Jr.		
Knox, William		
Livezey, Morris P.,	Harvey St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McIntire, James		

1867

Butler, Edgar H.,	Main Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Spencer, Robert S.		

1868

Carter, George E.,		California
Johnson, Lindley,	Harrison Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Taylor, Edward, M.D.,	Queen Lane nr Wissa. Ave.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1869

Bodine, Samuel T.,	U. G. I. Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
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* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1869

Carpenter, Sydney,	Mt. Airy,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCullogh, Edw.,		Los Gatos, Cal.
Morgan, Randall,	U. G. I. Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Neiman, Henry C.,	307 Coulter St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Weiss, Charles H.,	Main Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1870

Ashton, William E.
Burgan, Dr. Horace, W. Chelten Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1871

Aertsen, Guillian
Kingston, Henry H., North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pancoast, Chas. E., E. Johnson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Peck, Edward H., 269 Harvey St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Potter, Sheldon, W. Tulpehocken St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1872

Bradley, T.
Bradly, Thomas
Bradley, William M.
Brooke, Alex. H.
Brooke, Charles L.
Merrick, Saml. Vaughan, Jr., Wayne bel. Queen St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
*Stewardson, John

1873

Ames, Charles W.
Armstrong, Charles F.
Beahl, George
Bockius, Frank T.
Caldwell, Clarence
Carnaghan, Charles S.
Champion, John C.
Chestnut, Rev. Nathaniel
Clark, E. W., 321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Herman
Conover, Frederick N.
Conover, Louis
Conover, Stephen H.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1873

Crenshaw, Edw., Jr.,	North American Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cuthbertson, Robert		
Fulforth, Rev. Charles,	Kensington,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Garrett, Lewis W.		
Hance, Anthony M.,	Tulpehocken St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Heins, Herman		
Henry, John J.,		St. Martins, Pa.
Herstine, S. T.		
Jones, Walter,	Main Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lunyard, Thomas T.		
McNeil, Frank		
McNeil, John		
*Miskey, Clarence A.		
Moss, Arthur W.		
*Murphy, John H.		
Parvin, Frank W.		
*Robson, Harr		
*Robeson, Walter		
Senat, Norwood P.		
*Sentman, Pierson P.		
Sharp, J. Henry		
*Spencer, Stanley C.		
Smyth, Charles L.,	114 S. 6th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Spencer, Warren O.,	306 S. 18th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stevens, Edward H.		
Streeper, Robert W.		
Thomas, Frank W., M.D.,	27 E. Mt. Airy Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, William H.		
Tilge, Henry S.,	Chelten Avenue, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tingley, C. Henry,		Columbus, Ohio
Travis, John L.		
Travis, May (Miss)		
Vogelsang, John		
Wagner, Samuel T.,	Reading Terminal,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Westcott, John H.,		Princeton, N. J.
Wright, Edwin N.,	Chelten west of Morris	Philadelphia, Pa.

1874

Brown, T. Wistar,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
-------------------	--------------------------	-------------------

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1874

Bullock, William A.
Clark, Clarence M., 321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fortesque, Charles
Henderson, Frank
Johnson, William, M.D., Main and Upsal Sts., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Perot, Thomas Lea, Holly Tree Farm, Norristown, Pa.
Pinder, Jesse, Armat Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1875

Bardsley, Robert
Barry, Charles, E. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Blum, Joseph A., Main Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bradley, Arthur L.
*Carrigan, William S.
Coffin, E. P.
Deweese, William B., Main Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Head, Lane, M.D.
Regester, Collins D.
Wiggan, Alfred R., 236 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

1876

Bardsley, William
Bockius, Morris R., Church Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Butler, Ralph
Butler, Robert C.
Clark, Arthur
Dager, Rev. Forrest E., 60 Duval St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dalzell, Isaac, 138 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dennison, Walter F., Maplewood Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunning, George A., West Chester, Pa.
Fling, George, Fishers Lane, near Reading R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
Henson, William F., Main St. bel. Fishers Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jacoby, B. Newton
Kane, Elisha, Kane, Pa.
King, Joseph B., 7315 Boger St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kingston, Charles E.
Knott, Arthur W.
Kochler, H. C.
Ladley, Joseph
Lewis, George Draper, Washington Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1876

Maddox, Fletcher M.
Miller, John W.
Morgan, William B., 69 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pancoast, Henry S., Johnson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perot, John, Northwood Cemetery, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Peterson, Walter, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Senat, Louis D., Walnut below 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shingle, William H.
*Smalley, William T.
Taussig, George M.
Wagner, George M., 203 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wister, Chas. J., Jr., Branchtown, Pa.
Wright, Chas. G., Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wunder, William B., 6322 Burbridge St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Yeager, Henry M.

1877

Bockius, John, Hatboro, Pa.
Cholerton, Edward M.
Clough, John L.
Conover, Fred N.
Conover, Stephen H.
Fling, J. G., Green and Coulter Sts., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fling, William J., Fishers Lane near Reading R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
Henderson, Henry
Trunick, Oscar

1878

*Ashton, Samuel, Jr.
Cherry, Albert M., Main bet. Armat St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Jos. S., 321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Cowperthwait, James B.
Higgins, Dudley
Kirk, John F., Jr.
Myers, Paul John
Pease, James, Jr.
*Perot, Francis Clark
Scott, George S.
Vail, Chas. D.
Weiss, George E., Main above Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Ernest N., Pasadena, Cal.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1879

Champion, Henry W.		
Cornelius, Henry R.		
Kinter, George H.,		Rochester, N. Y.
McCoy, William P.,		Doylestown, Pa.
Morris, Elliston Joseph,	120 S. 18th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Penrose, Charles B.,	1720 Spruce Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1880

Brown, Hazen,	E. Penn St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gumme, Chas. Francis,	Franklin Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gumme, Chas. Henry,	6122 McCallum St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farnum, Edward W.,	Midvale Steel Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Krail, George		
Rohrer, Samuel A.		
Ross, Augustus S.		
Sargeant, George, Jr.,		New York, N. Y.
Sargeant, William W.		
*Schaffer, L. Dohr		
Smith, Alfred Percival,	Girard Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stewardson, E. L.,	320 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagner, John, Jr.,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Warder, George B.,	E. Penn St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilson, Frederick L.		

1881

Barrens, Rev. Frank L.,		Blanchard, Pa.
Bauman, Rev. Henry,		New York, N. Y.
Bayard, James Wilson,	E. Johnson and Morton Sts.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bradley, Edward L.,	St. Paul's Rectory,	Riverside, Ill.
Brockie, William		
Champion, C. Carlton		
Collett, Mark W.		
Condict, G. Herbert,		Plainfield, N. J.
Fritz, Horace H.,	721 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, Harry L.,	119 Price St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, Stephen		
Head, Joseph, D.D.S.,	623 Westview St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hunter, Allan D.,	323 Springfield Ave., Chestnut Hill,	Phila., Pa.
*Johnson, William S.		
Kraft, Dr. Frederick,		New York, N. Y.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1881

Levick, Richard,	720 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lloyd, Robert,		Oakland Mills, Pa.
Noble, William W.,	Sedgwick Street,	Mt. Airy, Pa.
Wells, Guillian A.,	Drexel Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Welsh, Samuel, 3rd		
Wister, Lewis W.,	Fishers Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Woolston, Joseph L.,	Chelten near Wayne Ave.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1882

Adamson, Prescott,	Fishers Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alburger, T. Linton,	5914 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Herbert L.,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Campbell, Arthur W.		
Earle, Arthur		
Eder, Frederick,		Elkton, Md.
Farr, Wm. W., M.D.,	117 Allen Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gillingham, Harrold E.,	430 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hacker, Edward,	5309 Germantown Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ilsley, Edward,	2006 Spruce Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
James, Archimedes J.		
McGammon, Edward,		Gettysburg, Pa.
McGrath, Frank E.,	119 Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Schwartz, Harry P.		
Smith, Logan		
Stoughton, Augustus B.,	Land Title Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Vail, George S.,	W. Chelten Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Walker, George		
Walter, Frank,		Boston, Mass.
*Walter, Minot		
Wilder, J. Llewellyn		

1883

Ashton, Thomas G.		
Barrows, David R.		
Bell, Charles B.		
Blandy, Isaac C.		
Brown, Amos P.,	E. Penn Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Button, J. Priestley,	246 W. Upsal St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cornelius, Justice C.		
Cowperthwait, Chas. T.,	212 S. 4th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1883

Earle, Thomas
Engle, London, England
Gray, Albert Sidney
Harris, John McArthur, 105 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Arthur W., 411 W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kingston, William W.
Knott, Frederick H., School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Langstroth, Joseph
*Lee, Leighton
McCarter, C. Howard
Moffly, Wm. T., 6624 McCallum Street, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Morgan, Reed A., Main Street, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morgan, Wm. Cole, Jr., Greenbel, Coulter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Reynolds, Alex. M.
Riddle, Robert
Rutter, Harry P.
Smith, Horace H.
Stevens, Theodore
Stone, Witmer, 5044 Hazel Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wister, A. W., Jr., 405 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Zogbaum, Thomas E.

1884

Bliss, Edgar S.
Canfield, Albert
*DeHaven, Walter T.
Fielding, Mantel, W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gleim, Edgar, Terry Hill, Pa.
Gleim, William, Terry Hill, Pa.
Harris, George B., Wallingford, Pa.
Houston, Frederick
Janney, Morris A.
Lightfoot, T. Montgomery, 5953 Green Street, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lloyd, Frank
Patterson, George S., Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perry, Robert S., Queen Lane Manor, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralston, Frank W., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
*Wright, Walter C.
*Zeilin, Carlton B.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1885

Abbott, Joseph,		Bristol, Pa.
Bache, Franklin,	Land Title Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bayard, S. McKean,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blandy, Graham F.		
Bond, Francis E.		Penlynn, Pa.
Brown, Reynolds D.,	Queen Lane and Oak Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Stewardson,	E. Penn Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Benton, Adrian H.,	Germantown Trust Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cornelius, William A.		
Davis, Charles Gibbons,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Downs, Norton, M.D.,		Penlynn, Pa.
Duhring, Warren J.		
Dunton, William R.		
Elliott, J. Mitchell,	420 W. Cheltenham Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Firth, Henry H.,	373 Church Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
George, Wm. H.,	E. Johnson Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, Edward T.,		Redlands, Cal.
Hance, Edw. H.,	W. Washington Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Henderson, Walter G.,	3033 Queen Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Humphreys, John		
James, Wm. B.		
Jenkins, William L.		
Jones, Charles		
Jones, William S.,	Wayne Ave. above Manheim, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jordan, Edgar F.		
Kent, Edward C.		
Knight, Edw. C.		Newport, R. I.
Lewis, Wm. Draper,	Walnut Lane and Chew St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Loose, Frank		
Morris, Herbert,		Overbrook, Pa.
McDowell, Charles,	W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Morgan, Joseph,	E. Logan Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Newhall, Walter S.		
*Palen, Rufus		
Palen, William D.		
*Palmer, Charles		
Palmer, Frank J.,	Coulter Inn, Main and Coulter Sts., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Palmer, Harold		
Peabody, Charles,	Wayne Avenue and Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1885

Perot, Rev. Elliston
Prosser, Edgar W., Real Estate Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robinson, Chas. N., W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robinson, Geo. Blight, W. Price St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rogers, Henry Davis, 231 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ross, Walter L., 120 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rumney, William M.
Schwartz, Charles W., Jr., W. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schwartz, John L.
Sill, Joseph T., 138 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smythe, Calvin M., 5916 Wayne Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiers, Camille L.
Tyson, Russell
Ulmer, G. Linn, E. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Upson, Ambrose
Wagner, Wm. Worrell
*West, Samuel
Woodward, Henry S.
Wright, John
Wright, Minturn T.

1886

Abbott, Frank L., M.D., 3116 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Altemus, L. Coffin
Backus, Charles B., 16 Court Street, New York, N. Y.
Borie, John J., Jr.
Brown, Henry Ingersoll, Wissa. opp. Manheim St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Butler, Preston
Carnegie, William A.
Cherry, Robert, Jr., Main above School Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clayton, M.
Coffin, Thomas, Phoenixville, Pa.
Elwyn, Thos. L., 1811 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fritz, Jacob A., Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gates, Jay, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gummey, Frank B., Green above Coulter St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gummey, Rev. Henry, Jr., Haddonfield, N. J.
Holcomb, Chauncey P., New Castle, Del.
*Harland, W. G. B., M.D.
Hopkins, Wm., Jr.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1886

Hyslop, Knox		
Jackson, J. T.		
Jones, Arthur H.,	Main and Coulter Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kinsler, A. Rutter,	Queen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lisk, Charles		
Lloyd, Thomas W.		
Lukens, Wm. D.		
Lukens, Wm. W.		
McCammon, Frederick,		Gettysburg, Pa.
McCammon, William,		Gettysburg, Pa.
McKay, Hood,		Pottsville, Pa.
Nichols, Walter S.,	254 W. Haines Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Parker, William V.		
*Patterson, Joseph		
Patterson, Wm. H.,		Merion, Pa.
Robinson, Robert Cole,	Pulaski ab. Manheim, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Royal, Thomas M.	1901 Pine Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schoettle, William C.		
Shipley, Walter C.,	5919 Green Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shoemaker, R. H.		
*Smith, Edward		
Smith, Vernon		
Starr, James,	Olney and Wister Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stokes, David Frank,	Queen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiers, Walter A.		
Tingley, Arthur S.		
Vail, William A.,	W. Cheltenham Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Warden, William C., Jr.,	School Lane and Wiss., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Wheeler, Thomas		
Whitelock, Wallace		
Wister, Charles, Jr.,	5211 Green St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood, Joseph R.		
Young, Alfred J.,	66 Haines St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1887

Abbott, T. A.,		Bristol, Pa.
Bacon, Albert E.,	Newhall St. ab. Manheim, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Barrington, Edward		
Berresford, Howard R.		
Bland, Lorenzo		

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1887

Bonsall, Elwood		
Bowen, Milton		
Brockie, Howell,	113 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bunting, William C.,		Chincoteague Island, Va.
Burgin, George H.		
Church, Edgar M.,	Crozer Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fukutomo, Tachemichi,		Tokio, Japan
Garretson, William,		Pottsville, Pa.
Gramm, William		
Hacker, Caspar Wistar,	Wister St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Hamilton, Paul		
Head, Frank,	W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huidekoper, T. Wallis,	2020 Spruce Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Topliff,	430 Locust Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Melbourne		
Lobenthal, Clarence B.,	W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCabe, Robert C.		
McDowell, Marcellus,	1911 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nichols, Edw. L.,	423 W. Rittenhouse St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mathews, Frederick		
Noble, Walter H.		
Patterson, C. Stuart, Jr.,	1523 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perry, James De Wolfe, Jr.,		New Haven, Conn.
Potter, Robert B.		
Proctor, Edward,	Cayuga Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Royer, John W., Jr.		
Rutter, Edward M.		
Schoettle, Ferdinand,	Wister Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schwartz, Albert F.,	521 Baronne Street,	New Orleans, La.
Schwartz, Preston,	Chew St. nr E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shapleigh, Marshall		
Shaw, Edward H.,	Wayne and Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Snowden, George		
Starr, George E.,		Indian Territory
Steel, Warner J.,	2111 Pine Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas, Henry W.		
Tyson, George		
Vail, Louis,	Franklin Bank Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Weygandt, Cornelius,	Wissahickon Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, F. Churchill,	158 W. Coulter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Woodruff, William		

* Deceased

The Alumni

1888

Abbott, Chas. S.,		Bristol, Pa.
Baggs, Albert N., M.D.,		Abington, Pa.
Banning, Charles,		Tioga, Pa.
Bissell, E. Perot,	Green St. above Harvey, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolling, Henry B.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Brockie, John H.		
Brown, Herbert,	20 E. Penn St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burgin, Edward S.,		Huntington Valley, Pa.
Clokey, Rev. Frank		
Davis, Henry L., Jr.,	423 W. Stafford St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Davison, Joseph L.,	419 Locust Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Deacon, George P.,	"Hillchester,"	Pottstown, Pa.
Dunn, John W. G.,	334 Endicott Building,	St. Paul, Minn.
*Firth, S. Lloyd		
Fleck, Victor Hugo		
Garretson, John D.		
Greene, George		
Griscom, Geo. S., Jr.		
Groves, Percy H.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hacker, Arthur H.,	2 Gordon Place,	New Brighton, Pa.
*Harris, Clinton G.		
Janney, Joseph A.,	4th and Market Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Laut, Edward		
Lee, Charles T.,		Gillette, Wyoming
Lloyd, Nelson M.		
Lorimer, William S.,	Walnut Lane and Wayne, Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
McDowell, Frank,	West Penn St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin, Robert L.		
Matthews, Wilbur K.		
Palen, Dr. Gilbert J.,	Professional Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Palmer, Reginald C.,		Dunbar, Pa.
Patterson, Frank P.,	274 Palmetto Drive,	Los Angeles, Cal.
Perot, Robeson Lea,	5151 Wissahickon Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Prosser, Reynolds D.,		Helena, Mont.
Ritter, Henry H.,	1 Liberty Street,	New York, N. Y.
Shellenberger, Louis R.,	239 Maple Avenue,	Oak Park, Ill.
*Simmons, Edmund L.		
Smith, Sydney Allen,	36 E. Chestnut Avenue,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Stoer, Walter J.,	Manheim St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

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1888

Teal, Charles B.,		Elizabeth, N. J.
Thronburgh, Robert H.		
*Turner, Warner Jackson		
Vail, Ernest M.,	W. Chelten Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Valentine, Abram S.,		Blue Bell, Pa.
*Vibbert, Rev. William W.		
von Utassy, George W.,	27 Washington Square,	New York, N. Y.
Wagner, Jos. Wood,	3rd and Dock Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, Albert		
Williams, Rev. Clarence		
Wood, Henry M.,	Chestnut and Juniper Sts.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Henry Price,	230 Allen Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1889

Adamson, R. Harvey		
Alburger, Henry R., M.D.,	School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Allen, Frederick H.,	313 Wister Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Barrington, Samuel		
Beresford, Percy		
Burrell, Horace H.,	1204 Chancellor Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, Geo. P.,	High and Morton Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Joseph,		Grant, Pa.
Dawes, Dexter L.		
Doriss, John W.,	429 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunlevy, Richard,	Germantown Savings Fund Society,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunn, Charles H.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Elliott, A. Graham,		Dallas, Texas
Elliott, Harry M.,	5346 Lena Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Elliott, Rudolph S.,		Hempstead, L. I.
Erwin, Louis		
Falkner, Maurice		
French, William B.,	Morris Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fritz, Clarence H.,	Walnut above 7th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fritz, Sparta		
Gates, Thomas S.,	517 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Gough, George		
Gough, Harry,	care of Mrs. Wright, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gummey, George S.,	Harrison Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gummey, James,	Broad and Walnut Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamilton, Wallace		

* Deceased

The Alumni

1889

- Harmer, Joseph
 Hayward, Harry E., 5363 Wingohocking St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hazard, Spencer, Queen Lane Manor, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Heald, James
 Lovering, Joseph S., 150 Bethlehem Pike, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 *North, C. Robins
 Markee, John
 McFetridge, William S.
 Mergenthaler, Frederick, Washington Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mollman, Rudolph, Boston, Mass.
 Morton, Robert P. J., E. Penn Street, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Palmer, Donald M.
 Pardee, Calvin, Jr., W. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Parry, George C., Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pearson, Roderick G., West Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Price, Frederick B.
 Proudfit, Alexander
 Reeves, F. Butler, Jr., Abbottsford Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rosengarten, J. Clifford, Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Schoettle, Mark, 202 Wister St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Schwartz, T. Meredith
 Sharp, Harry S., Carpenter Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Smyth, Geo. Albert, 242 Harvey St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Stone, Frederick D.
 Warden, Herbert, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wolf, Joseph
 Wood, Whitney
 Wray, William S., Wayne Ave. opp. Maplewood, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wright, Clifford

1890

- Adams, Robert N.
 Baldwin, Louis
 Beck, Harold N., care of Electric Storage Battery Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Brinton, Frederick S., Seattle, Wash.
 Canfield, Lewis
 Clark, Percy H., 321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dunn, Thomas E., Allen Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Foulke, Edw. J.
 Hennis, Frank

* Deceased

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1890

LeMaistre, Charles H.,		Pelham, Pa.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	Southern Club,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Miller, Martin Nixon,	Canal Zone,	Panama
Patton, George B.		
Pease, L. Frederick,	Pelham Manor,	New York, N. Y.
Perkins, Thomas J.,	Upsal and Green Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ramsdell, Ernest S., M.D.,	521 N. 4th Street,	Camden, N. J.
Ramsdell, Ralph		
Roberts, Spencer,	26 S. 15th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rogers, Allen		
Ross, Louis		
Shermer, Rev. Lawrence		
Slaughter, Frank W.,	5806 Green St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stewart, George, 3rd,	Girard Trust Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thackara, Benjamin		
Tiaball, Alfred D.		
Warden, Nelson,	Witherspoon Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watson, Albert T.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wetherill, J. Cortwright,		Bethlehem, Pa.
Whitesides, John G.,	W. Chelten Ave. near Wayne, Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Williams, Chester		

1891

Addams, Clifford I.		
Allen, Horace,	Wister Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Benson, Jay F.		
Blakeley, John,	Queen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blummer, Harold P.		
*Brinton, George L.		
Brockie, Arthur H.,	4th and Chestnut Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Francis H.,	20 E. Penn St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Butler, Louis E.,	2340 Virginia Avenue,	St. Louis, Mo.
Caveny, William E.,	208 S. 12th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Ralph		
*Dager, Francis W.		
*Dawson, Charles		
Elcock, Thomas R.,		Glenside, Pa.
Fagan, John L.,	Queen Lane near Wissahickon, Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Fanshawe, William L.,		Doylestown, Pa.
Fleck, Gussie		

* Deceased

The Alumni

1891

- Garrett, Chas. H., 431 W. Stafford St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Garretson, Bradley
 Gramm, F. Emil
 Haag, Henry
 Harding, Geo. W.
 Harding, John D.
 *Hassinger, Charles M.
 Homer, Harry, 764 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James, Robert C., U. G. I. Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Johnstone, Harry H., 420 California Avenue, Reading, Cal.
 Langstroth, James H.
 Lloyd, Chas.
 Lovejoy, Arthur O.
 Lovering, Edgar
 Marshall, Charles, Jr., 216 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 *McCormick, Edward
 Mechling, Benj. S., Riverton, N. J.
 Miller, Charles, Jr., Union League, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Miller, William, Pastorius Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Michener, George R.
 Morley, Warren T., E. Penn Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Palmer, R. Norman
 Patterson, Francis D., M.D.
 Patton, George, Germantown Ave., below Penn St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
 Proctor, Carlton
 *Raymond, John P.
 Ritter, Charles W., Green and Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Roberts, Owen J., Hale Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rogers, Wm. D., 5428 Green St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Smyth, Henry F., M.D., Odessa, Del.
 Swartzlander, Frank B., M.D., Doylestown, Pa.
 Throckmorton, Howard
 Tingley, Edward C., Germantown Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Urban, Ralph E.
 Vollmer, Adrien
 Wetherill, E. Kent, 1305 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wetherill, J. Lawrence
 Whitaker, Frederick S., Reading Pike, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Williams, Frederick
 Willing, George

* Deceased

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1891

Wister, James W., M.D., Main St. opp. Church Lane, Gtn., Phila., Pa.
Yates, Gordon

1892

Alkins, Albert E.

Ambruster, Cornelius, Electric Storage Battery Company, Chicago, Ill.

Brick, G. Percy, Woodbury, N. J.

Cauffman, Theophilus F.

Chapman, Richard

Davis, Stellwagon

Dunn, Frederick M., 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fagan, Maurice W., Glenside, Pa.

Freeman, George E., Green St. bel. School Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

Garretson, Sheppard

Graves, Ferdinand J., Manheim St. and Wissa., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hamill, John B., Mill and Cumberland Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hazard, Samuel, Queen Lane Manor, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hires, Samuel

Humphrey, Rubens

Janney, Frank A.

Jenkins, G. Chapin, M.D., 6406 Main Street, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jordan, William, 531 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Laird, Samuel S., Jr., 214 E. Durham St., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

Lippincott, Horace M., 431 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

Martin, Luther, 3rd, 135 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Marvin, Charles J.

Mason, Charles T., W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mathews, Allen M., 1710 Cayuga St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

McDowell, Joseph, W. Penn Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mergentholer, Harry

Merrick, George S.

Moore, Guernsey, 147 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Moorhouse, William L., West End Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morgan, George E., 5343 Green St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morgan, Chas. E., 3rd, 934 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Muller, Auguste

Newhall, George T., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pugh, Harry Willis, W. Upsal St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reed, Wells D.

Rogers, Charles J., 5136 Newhall St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith, Claude

* Deceased

The Alumni

1892

*Snyder, Walter W.

*Teal, Bernard

White, Llewellyn A.

Williams, J. J. G., M.D., 22nd and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

1893

Brinton, Clarence C., 60 E. Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brush, Clarence C., 5536 Kentucky Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Bryan, E. Horace, Redlands, Cal.

Carr, Charles

Chipley, Charles E., 5930 Main St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Domsiffer, Daniel

Fullard, Frank A.

*Goodman, Samuel, Jr.

Hart, Russell T., Main and Queen Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Higgins, Aubrey

Houston, Wm. C., Jr., 65 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

Kitchen, William G., Locust Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Langstroth, Chas. L., Silver City, New Mexico

Miller, Burton R., 421 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

Moorhead, William S., Herndon, Va.

Miller, George P., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nason, Harold B., Wynnewood, Pa.

Phillips, Lyn S.

Reaney, Chester

Sampson, Frederick J., Savannah, Ga.

Schoenhut, H. E., Jr., 4519 Gratz St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sysmour, E. Bayley, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sharps, Frank E.

Shaw, Arthur D., Walnut Lane and Wayne Ave., Gtn., Phila., Pa.

Shellenberger, Edward B., State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

Speese, Andrew, 210 E. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stuart, Edwin T., St. Davids, Pa.

Tidball, William

Uhrig, John H., 5234 Catharine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Urban, L. Ray

Vorhis, Benj. F., Friendship, N. Y.

*Wells, Howard P.

1894

Alney, Judson

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1894

Ambuster, Howard W., Electric Storage Battery Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Bonnaffon, Sylvester, Jr., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
 Bramhall, Stanley N., 162 Bringham St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Burton, Maurice C., 200 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cady, Lawrence N., 4745 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Canfield, John M., Mt. Pleasant St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cauffman, Jay, Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Clough, John
 Collison, Hallowell D., 111 Bowman St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Davison, Frank B., Locust and Willow Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Davison, William M., Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eastburn, Emlen R., 5009 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Firth, Thomas T., Allen Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Garretson, Sheppard
 Garretson, Newton
 Garretson, John
 Gregg, Isaac
 Greiner, W. Lang
 Gubmeyers, William, 5 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gummey, Walter Jr.
 Hagar, Walter F., Green Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hamilton, B. S.
 Hanna, George A., 2604 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harris, Charles
 Johnson, Russell, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jones, Howard
 Jones, Livingston E., Wissahickon Rd., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Kitchen, J. Webb, Locust Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Landell, Herbert S., 177 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Laird, George, Fishers Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lawson, Harry, 5000 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Leser, Arnold H., 1700 Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lewis, H. Bertram
 Lockwood, N. M.
 Love, George, Upsal and Morton Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Martin, Edward L., 212 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.
 Mechling, Edw. A., Wingohocking Heights, Pa.
 Miller, George K.
 Mitchell, Ralph M.
 Mullen, Isaac

The Alumni

1894

Miller, William, K., M.D.,	Green ab. Coulter Sts.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Myers, Ira S.,		Pipersville, Pa.
North, Edwin Benson,	4 Irving Place,	New York, N. Y.
Page, Robert,	Allen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pack, Wm. P.		
Pierce, Harry T.		
Plack, Bertram V.		
Porter, Harold B.,	Queen Lane Manor,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Potter, T. Clifford, Jr.		
Purvis, Robert		
Reagan, William A.		
Richardson, Warner S.,	Main and Herman Sts., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Scott, William P.,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheridan, George H.,	W. Union Avenue,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Tattersfield, James E.,	100 Apsley Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Taylor, George,	15 Armat St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thornton, Albert, Jr.,	169 W. Rittenhouse St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Titus, Harry L.		
Tuft, John,		Elkton, Md.
Vorhis, Albert B., Jr.,		Friendship, N. Y.
Wistar, Frederick,	4685 Knox St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood, John A.,	4607 Wakefield Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1895

Axford, Edward,	243 E. Chelten Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baker, Percy S.		
Bradshaw, Shelbourne		
Brett, Nathan C.		
Brown, Theodore E.,	Oak Road above Midvale, Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Cady, H. Dewees,	4745 Morris St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chapman, Charles		
Chapman, Edward,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Coffin, Francis H.,	1111 Delaware Street,	Scranton, Pa.
Day, Charles,	Clapier Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
de Krafft, William R. J.,	500 N. Broad Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunn, Harold E.,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Erdman, Walter,	5516 Morris Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fanshawe, John,	Broad and Walnut Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.

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Firth, Thos. T.,	Allen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fischer, Gustavo,	1333 Tioga Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fox, Harry,	Ursinus College,	Collegeville, Pa.
Freeman, Samuel M.		
Gibbs, Earle		
Goodman, William E.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamilton, Robert Christopher,	127 Springfield Ave.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Hanis, Charles		
Harte, Richard G.		
Harris, Montgomery,	326 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hartwell, Warren,	32 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hedges, John, M.D.,	Main St. and Maplewood Ave.,	Gtn., Phila., Pa.
Jacobs, Downing,	Boyer Street,	Mt. Airy, Pa.
Johnson, J. Warner,	7308 Bryan Street,	Mt. Airy, Pa.
Jones, Arthur N.,	School Lane near Morris St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Howard,	110 Maplewood Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Ralston P.		
King, Frederick,	32 Liberty Street,	New York, N. Y.
Laird, George,	Fishers Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lear, John Brock,		Mt. Airy, Pa.
Lewis, H. Bertram		
Matthews, George		
McDavitt, Charles,	Wayne Ave. below Apsley St.,	Gtn., Phila., Pa.
Mechling, Edward A.,	Mill St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Moorhouse, Kennedy		
Miller, Philip		
Piez, William		
Roberts, John T.		
Rhodes, Charles		
Rhodes, William		
Rivinus, E. Florens,	425 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rivinus, F. Markoe,	Land Title Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schoenhut, Loring C.,	Main St. below Luray St.,	Gtn., Phila., Pa.
Schwartz, Walter M.,	525 Hansberry St.,	Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seymour, W. Percy		
Shellenberger, John,		Doylestown, Pa.
Sketchley, William J.,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Thackara, W. M.		
Treichler, Walter C.,	Main and Penn Sts.,	Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1895

Tunnell, Raymond,	15 N. 5th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watson, Philip M.,	223 W. School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
White, George R.,	144 W. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
White, Samuel S.,	Wayne opp. Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.

1896

Brockie, Edward S.,	113 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cauffman, Geo. J.		
Cornelius, John C., Jr.,	225 W. Tulpehocken St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cregar, Ninian C.,	3 Upsal Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Earnshaw, Reginald,		Riverton, N. J.
Fischer, Otto Arthur,	1333 Tioga Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gould, Harry R.		
Jelden, George		
Justice, William Warner,	Clapier Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lansdale, Philip M.		
Lear, George,	U. G. I. Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lloyd, John E.,	29th Street and Ridge Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Marvin, Dwight William,		Troy, N. Y.
McCarty, Charles J., Jr.,	164 E. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Robert,		Wayne, Pa.
Newhall, C. Stevenson,	Midvale Ave., Falls P. O.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Page, Robert,	Allen Lane and Green St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peck, Arthur B.		
Purviance, George,	410 W. Stafford St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Reaney, Samuel,	E. Duval St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rousseau, Louis		
Schwartz, George Jacob,		Jenkintown, Pa.
Scott, John H.,	Wayne and School Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sharp, Allison,	309 W. Johnson Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheppard, Walter L.,	Commonwealth Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Spencer, Lindley C.		
Taylor, Chas. K.		
Taylor, H. Birchard,	214 Hortter Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Taylor, N. Hollingshead,	Wissahickon Heights,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thornton, John F.		
Tourison, Ashton, Jr.,	505 E. Sedgwick Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Treichler, Claude,	Main and Penn Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Underwood, Stewart		
van Schaick, Benjamin,	The Rittenhouse,	Philadelphia, Pa.

A History of The Germantown Academy

1896

Watkins, Harry
White, Linden Harris, 903 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wireman, Henry Ferdinand
Wiltbank, Clarence H.

1897

Beesley, Charlton Wistar, 28 W. Coulter St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bussinger, George, Blue Bell Hill, Pa.
Campbell, John
Campbell, William
Cartwright, Henry R., Jr., Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
Chapman, Edward, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Child, Stanley G., 4545 McKean Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crowell, George Robinson, Wayne and Rittenhouse Sts., Phila., Pa.
*Coleman, William
Davis, George Harry, Jr., 109 W. Allen Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
DeNormandie, Robert
Earnshaw, Boulton, Riverton, N. J.
Figner, Franklin W., 212 W. Hortter St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Firth, Thomas, Allen Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Flavell, Frank, Ambler, Pa.
Gray, Henry W., Jr., Wayne Ave. ab. Manheim St., Gtn., Phila., Pa.
Gumme, Walter, Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hearst, Thomas C., 420 School Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelly, Gregory C., Cliveden Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Littlefield, Paul G., 23 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mellor, W. Bancroft, Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miles, Walter Piersol
Moorhouse, H. Wilson, West End Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Newhall, Cushman, St. Martin's, Pa.
Parker, Thos. B., 5122 Green St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patton, Gideon H., M.D., 227 Mill Street, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Paulding, John T., W. Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pearson, Paul P., 5112 Newhall St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perkins, Penrose R., 22 S. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Scott, Charles, Allen Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smyth, Frank, Jr., Rydal, Pa.
Stoer, John Frederick, Jr., 412 Manheim St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stokes, Lowber, Upsal Terrace, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1897

Tattersfield, Max,		Schenectady, N. Y.
Thackara, Chas. V.,	Franklin Bank Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Underwood, M. E.		
Vogt, Wilfred		
Watson, Henry E. G.,	Wayne above Penn St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
White, Wm. Littell,		Cynwyd, Pa.
Wistar, J. Morris,	114 S. 4th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1898

Banks, Dudley B.		
Boltz, John C.,	Pelham Road,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bradshawe, Shelburne,		Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bryan, Joseph V.,	118 W. Upsal St.,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carson, Edwin S.		
Coggins, Herbert,	4547 McKean Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cregar, Samuel Henry,	3 Upsal Terrace,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cregi, S. Harry,	Upsal Terrace,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Denise, Wm. H.,	243 Winona Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Diller, Harry C.,	317 W. Cheltenham Ave.,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Eisenbrey, Arthur		
Flood, John Henry		
Garrison, David Herbert,		Bridgeton, N. J.
Graves, Nelson Z., Jr.,	Wissahickon below Manheim,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gray, Luther Albert,	Locust Ave. and Chew St.,	Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hagar, F. Kimball,	5013 Green St.,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hendrickson, Wm. A.,	Fishers Lane,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hobbs, Charles W.		
Hollingsworth, Israel Pemberton		
Hopkins, Geo., Jr.		
Inclendon, Henry		
Laird, John L.,	Fishers Lane,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Langstroth, Frank		
Lindsay, James, Jr.,	W. Walnut Lane,	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrihew, Frank, Jr.		
Merrihew, Herbert		
Metzgar, Augustus		
Miller, Robert N.,		Bridgeton, N. J.
Newhall, David,	Mermaid Lane,	St. Martins, Pa.
Pancoast, Albertson H.,	Green and Seymour,	Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1898

Peabody, Geo. E., Jr.,	3327 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Persch, Harry A.		
Potter, Wilson,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Raymond, Henry J.,	Green Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sharp, Neilson,	239 W. Johnson St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shellenberger, James M.,		Doylestown, Pa.
Simpson, Albert M.		
Snowden, Frank G.		
Speese, John,	331 E. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Steele, J. Vernon		
Stokes, Thomas,	Upsal Terrace, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, J. Robert		
Tuke, Rev. Charles Edward,	3214 2nd Ave., North	Billings, Montana
Watson, James V.,	313 Earham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Woodward, G. C.,	67 High Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Williamson, Jesse, 3rd,	517 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilson, John,	McCallum and Franklin Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wistar, Caleb Cresson, Jr.,	4685 Knox St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1899

Adamson, Arthur R.,	Wister opp. Clarkson, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Almy, Samuel M.		
Ayres, Walker		
Baker, F. Wharton,	221 Winona Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Barlow, J. Sanderson,		Fort Washington, Pa.
Brady, Thomas,		Keokuk, Iowa
Brett, Harold		
Bromley, Jos. H.,	Cheltenham and Wissa. Aves., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burroughs, Jos. H., Jr.,	Wyndmoor Station, Chestnut Hill,	Phila., Pa.
Butler, Harris A.,	58 Harvey St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Caveny, Harmon, P.,	256 High St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chapman, Chas. J.,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chapman, Joseph,	1420 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Lawrence,	252 High Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dodge, Kern,	5135 Pulaski Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwards, Daniel,		Woonsocket, R. I.
Emerson, Raffe Florstane,	Lehigh Valley R. R.,	Bethlehem, Pa.
Evans, William,	4531 Knox St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Galbraith, Walter,	4529 Knox St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry, Howard Houston,		Camp Hill, Pa.

The Alumni

1899

Hill, Rowland,	21 Gilmore Ave.,	Merchantville, N. J.
Hillman, Charles S.,	100 E. Upsal St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Humphreys, Frank W.,	113 Seymour St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelly, J. Barry,	1124 Girard Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kingsley, Ralph,	4733 Chew Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lavino, E. George,	The Gladstone,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lear, William P.,		Doylestown, Pa.
Lloyd, William M.,		Downingtown, Pa.
Malone, Watson,	Laurel Street Wharf,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin, David G.		
McMurtrie, Richard,	Carpenter Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mendel, Earl		
Mitchell, Clifton		
Morgan, Marshall S.,	Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill,	Phila., Pa.
Mason, Frank R.,	220 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Osbourne, Sidney		
Peacock, Alex.,	121 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peacock, Chauncey H.,	1648 Land Title Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peirce, George,		Haverford, Pa.
Pearson, Forrest G.,	Manheim and Newhall Streets,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Phillips, Benjamin T.		
Pitfield, Emlen,	5211 Wayne Avenue, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pullinger, Frank H.,	102 E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Reed, Warren A.,	421 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Scott, Garfield,	School and Wayne Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Settle, John		
Stevens, Raymond,	168 Queen Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stoeber, Philip F.,	6214 Wayne Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stokes, Bernard,	Summit St., Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stone, Frank S.,	Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tingley, Julian,	Chestnut Hill,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tobias, Hubert,		Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Tourison, George B.,	3 E. Sedgwick St.,	Mt. Airy, Pa.
van Vorhis, John		
*Walbridge, Leonard K.		
Weidner, Andrew, Jr.,	157 Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wetherill, Price		
Williams, Aubrey H.,	403 W. Stafford St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Winters, O. E.,	6823 Musgrove Ave., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1900

Bechtel, Charles H.,	Allen Lane and Scott St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bilyeu, Wm. F.,	200 Wister Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bowen, Saml. B., Jr.,	Wayne above Johnson St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bromley, Charles S.,	Westview and Wayne Aves., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brooks, W. Geo.,	5618 Hancock St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Davis, Wm. M.,	Wissa. and Clapier St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dougherty, Thomas,	W. School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Erdman, Henry P.,	5922 Green Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fischer, Adolph,	1333 Tioga Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Foulke, George W.,	Provident L. and T. Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Foulke, Walter L.,	Harrison Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Grubb, Edward,	Willow Grove Ave.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Hanson, Ellis,	6358 Green Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hendrickson, Saml. J.,	337 Manheim Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Hollingsworth, Roger P.		
Hunt, Warner Isaac,	1219 Market Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jackson, Richard		
Jay, Edward G.,	West Lehman Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jordan, J. Canfield,	6113 Adams Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Laird, Lewis F.,	Fishers Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McIntire, Stuart,	4845 Pulaski Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mears, Frank,		Branchtown, Pa.
Metzgar, Herbert		
Morris, Alex., Jr.,		Tyrone, Pa.
Mullen, Robert F.		
Newhall, William P.,	5141 Wissa. Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pierce, George,	440 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhodes, Charles, Jr.,	Upsal and Emlen Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Robins, George R.,		Woodbury, N. J.
Seager, Richard V.		
Seeds, Joseph R.,	151 School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Walter,	6806 Paschall Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stokes, Samuel E.,	Coulter and Wayne, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stewart, Wm.,	Queen Lane Manor, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stulb, Joseph R.,	48 Allen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Vail, Frederick C.,		Gettysburg, Pa.
Watt, Craig M.,	Land Title Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
White, Walter G.		

* Deceased

The Alumni

1901

Adamson, Geo. W.,	82 High Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Adamson, Philip,	Wister and Clarkson, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell, Harry S.,		Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Berg, Raymond		
Bockius, Chas. A.		
Brady, Jos. L.,		Keokuk, Iowa
Brown, John A.,	128 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Corson, Edw. H.,		Plymouth, Pa.
Cummings, Charles H.,	240 W. Tulpehocken St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Davenport, Bertram,	15 W. Loudon Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
DeLong, J. Wayne,	5426 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Earley, Samuel,	23rd and Tioga Streets, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Evans, John J. H.,	203 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fargo, Allen W.		
Flavell, Ralph W.,	5438 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gondiss, Charles,	537 Dilwyn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gould, J. Frederick,	127 Harvey Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Grove, Walter H.,	123 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hammett, Royal,	Wayne and Lincoln Drive,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Henszey, Thomas,	Coulter and Hancock Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hill, Geo., 2nd		
Howard, Smith,	Pulaski and W. Logan Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelly, Charles, Jr.,	Trust Co. of N. America,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kimber, E. Walter,	Winona Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lea, Robert Cabeen,	Carpenter Station,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lister, J. Morgan,	Upsal Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason, J. H.,	118 Rittenhouse Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mechling, Benj., Jr.,	370 Church Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul, Harry S.,	W. Johnson Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peacock, Walter W.,		St. Martins, Pa.
Peirce, Converse,		Haverford, Pa.
Pennewill, Edward E.		
*Potter, Clarence W.		
Richards, Lyle H.,		Olney, Pa.
Rosenthal, John S.,	206 Wister Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Seeds, Harry C.,	142 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sharp, Arthur,	706 Cambria Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheble, J. Howard, Jr.,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1901

Spaeth, Sigmund,	Princeton University	
*Stewart, James W.		
Taylor, Robert F.,	240 Wister Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tissot, Louis, Jr.,	Green St. below School Lane, Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Topham, Bertram,	5623 Main Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Tourison, Charles R.		
Very, Hale S.,	5327 Hancock Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Walker, Charles T.,	2722 N. 11th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Walsh, Clifford R.		
White, Frank S.,	144 W. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1902

Alexander, Lynn B.,	29 W. Johnson Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Benniger, Raymond D.		
Booth, Samuel B.,	5136 Wayne Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cauffman, Herman G.,	Wayne Ave. and Johnson St., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Clark, Edw., 3rd,	Queen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Cody, Christopher		
Coxe, Lawrence S.		
Davis, James,	Wissahickon opp. Clapier St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Douglass, Morgan M.,	147 E. Coulter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Douredoure, Ernest,	132 Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gayley, Henry,		Overbrook, Pa.
Godwin, Walter J.,	437 W. Lehman St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Groves, Fred A.,	5929 Wayne Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Haines, R.,	166 School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huggins, Ruberson,	2612 Jessup Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Lloyd P.,	Stafford Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kennedy, Harry A.		
Kershaw, W. Ernest,	215 E. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lamb, William H.,		Oak Lane, Pa.
Lanz, Harry P.,	725 W. Marshall Street,	Norristown, Pa.
Leopold, Raymond,	310 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis, Harry,	239 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lindsay, Karl C.,	143 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lovett, Louis,		Geneva, N. Y.
Mansfield, Clarence S.,	48 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCormick, J. Cleveland,	230 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Nyce, Robert J.		

* Deceased

The Alumni

1902

*Potter, Clarence

Potts, Joseph W.,	5344 Magnolia Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Purssell, Arthur,	6376 Main Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Randolph, W. Archer,	132 Price Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Robins, Arthur,	505 Hansberry Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rommel, J. Willis,	4919 Florence Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ross, Edw. Jackson,	76 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rushton, Stanley		
Schoenhut, Horace R.,	Chelten and Stenton Aves., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Shrack, J. Lanning		
Sibson, Mahlon T.,	207 Phil-Ellena Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Taggart, Paul L.,	36 E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiers, Joseph,	134 Highland Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tunnell, F. Harold,	250 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watson William S.,	5333 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Weber, Carl P.,	414 W. Chelten Ave, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Why, Foster J.,	189 Brighthurst Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, Carl M.,	456 Locust Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Williamson, Basil M.,	113 Bethlehem Pike,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Woodroffe, G. Harry,	31 W. Johnson St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wolf, Franz H. D.,	5033 Knox St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1903

Bader, Charles L.,	5013 Woodland Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bevan, Harry J.,	2502 S. Broad Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bradbury, H. Wilson,	239 Rittenhouse Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brooke, Geo. A.,	5235 Arch Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Charles T.,	128 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cross, James E.,	5107 Wayne Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dallam, D. English, Jr.,	Stafford and Wissa. Ave., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Davis, Harry B.,	1117 N. Nevada Ave.,	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Davis, Richard,	302 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
de Zouche, John J., Jr.,	6623 McCallum St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Downing, Leffert L.		
Fargo, Frank M. J.,	706 Church Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farrar, Norman,	1128 Somerset St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Flavell, Edwin,	5340 Green Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Flower, Ralph L.,	133 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gilpin, Arthington, Jr.,	242 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Glassey, G. Albert,	105 W. Hortter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

A History of The Germantown Academy

1903

Goodfellow, Arthur N.,	232 W. School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hartwell, Cushman,	119 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hayes, Michael D.,	659 N. 10th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hershey, James E.,	41 Harvey Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Holton, John N.,	Upsal Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard, Elmer V.,	135 Pomona Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jenks, Geo. B.,	Prospect Avenue, Gtn.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Kinley, Arthur E.,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lavino, Edwin,	31 Phil-Ellena St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lea, Alfred,		Heatherman, W. Va.
Lewis, Charles F.,	239 W. Cheltenham Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCarty, Henry B.,	164 E. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McClosker, Joseph H.,	660 N. 39th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCouch, Gordon M.,	8313 N. 27th Street,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
McCulloch, M. T.,	Princeton University	
McEvoy, Thomas,	McKean and Clapier Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Miller, David H.,	251 Harvey Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Moore, Edw. W., Jr.,	45 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Platt, Allen H.,	624 Orange Street,	New Haven, Conn.
Pugh, Chas. H.,	48 E. Penn Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Pusey, William J.		
Roberts, Harold E.,	Crozer Building,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Royce, Lewis G.,	6504 Main St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Senseman, John,	243 Pelham Road,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shields, Ellwood E.,	412 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sieber Herbert L.,	140 Gorgas Street,	Mt. Airy, Pa.
Spaeth, Reynolds A.,	7300 Boyer Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Earl M.		
Stokes, J. Spencer,	5419 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stokes, John W.,	Wissahickon and Frank St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stokes, Walter,	Wissahickon and Frank St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stulb, Edwin H., Jr.,	Allen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tobias, Raymond B.,	Vought Building,	Mt. Carmel, Pa.
van Court, Lewis,	Manheim St. and Pulaski Ave., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Very, Edward M.,	5027 Hancock Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Walker, Charles,	2722 N. 11th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Weber, Carl P.,	414 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Weiss, Charles R.,	159 Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1903

Whitham, Jay D.,	Green below Queen St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilkinson, Norman,	Oak Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wunder, Howard,	60 E. Penn St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Young, Rowland,	249 W. Harvey Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1904

Adamson, William,	76 Fishers Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Adcock, Joseph,	52 W. Haines St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolton, Meade, Jr.		
Boltz, Robert J.,	328 Pelham Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Borda, George D.,	Chestnut Avenue,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Brady, John L.		
Brennan, Harry G.,	1210 Spruce Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bromley, Harry S.,	Chelten and Wissahickon Aves.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, T. Wistar,	School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Callahan, Chas., Jr.,	5924 Brown St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Christopher, Donald		
Clark, Ed. L.,	5326 Baynton Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cosbey, James,	2963 D Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Davis, Frances W.,	Wissa. and Clapier St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
DeBow, Robert G.,	989 N. 5th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farley, Robert,		Swarthmore, Pa.
Folsom, Donald M.,	13 Saunder's Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Frost, Ellingwood A.,	226 W. Chelten Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Greenwood, Robert P.,	433 Naoma Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Greer, Benj. W., Jr.,	321 Wister Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huckel, Earle W.,	502 W. Chelten Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Humphreys, J. Charles,	5373 Belfield Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Frank,	Sumac St. and Wissa. St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Laird, Robert T.,	229 E. Logan St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Landell, John B.,	122 W. Upsal St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lippincott, J. W.,	Logan Street and York Road,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mann, Benson, Jr.,	Morris St., below Hansberry St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin, A. Tertius,	226 Harvey Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Maxwell, Robert D., Jr.,	5908 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Megargee, Stanleigh		
Merrick, Rodney King,	Wayne below Hansberry St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Newhall, Morton L.,	5141 Wissa. Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Old, A. Hansell,	135 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

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1904

Peacock, Henry, Jr.,	435 Chestnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peacock, Walter G. B.,	3038 N. 8th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Penrose, Charles,	Clapier Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pilling, J. Ross,	106 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Potter, Sheldon F.,	48 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pursell, Harold G.,	6376 Main Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Richards, Horace, Jr.		
Roehrig, George S.		
Roepper, Charles B.,	133 W. Phil-Ellena St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rosenberger, Emerson,	2326 Baynton Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schaefer, William C.,	24 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shaw, Herbert A.,	331 Earlham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shaw, Percy H.,	331 Earlham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stoeper, Edward R.,	6214 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiers, Charles M.,	32 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tilden, Herbert M.,	252 N. Front Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tourison, Sedgwick C.,	32 Sedgwick Street,	Mount Airy, Pa.
*Wagner, Louis M.		
Walbridge, Chas. C.,	136 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watt, Chas. C.,	5432 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watt, James M.,	211 W. Coulter Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wister, L. Caspar,	53 Fishers Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1905

Barrett, Wilson S.,	248 W. Johnson St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Braun, W. F. Harold,	250 Pelham Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Everett H., Jr.,	5414 Green Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Harry, Jr.		
Collins, John M.,	308 Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dalton, J. Morris,	126 E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Deacon, Gerald H.,	McKean Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
De Bow, Richard E. A.,	989 N. 5th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fagan, Louis E.,	Queen Lane and Wissa., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Frost, I. F.,	School Lane and Pulaski Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Goodwin, John, Jr.,	5330 Baynton St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gerber, Emil, Jr.,	6329 Burbridge Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Griffin, Thomas,	Oak Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Groves, Ed. A., Jr.,	5929 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hain, George,	244 Winona Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased

The Alumni

1905

Harvey, E. Newton,	236 Franklin Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hentz, J. Henry, 3rd,	231 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hesse, William C.,	Phil-Ellena Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, N. Grant,	Sumac St. and Wissa. Rd., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Keffer, John E. B.,	103 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kent, Edward L.,		Ambler, Pa.
Kline, C. Earle		
Knipe, Joseph B.,	327 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lebrenz, Walter D.,	146 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis, F. Mortimer,	51 Cliveden Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Maloney, J. Alfred,	1342 Westmoreland St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mann, Garner B.,	Morris St. bel. Hansberry St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin, Stuart T.,		Wilmington, Del.
Murphy, William R.,	806 S. 48th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Murray, Butler,	314 Earlham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Parke, Louis T.,	5127 Pulaski Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rehn, William, Jr.,	228 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rogers, Chas. H.,	York Road and Thorp's Lane,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rose, Albert C.,	213 W. Coulter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rounds, Eugene,	4928 Rubicam Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sandt, Walter C.,	3418 N. 19th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheble, Warren,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shields, Robert C.,	412 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Mayberry,	29 E. Penn. Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Spaulding, Harold P.,	6803 N. 12th Street,	Oak Lane, Pa.
Tibbott, Frederick M.,	443 W. Price St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tilge, Louis H.,	226 Cheltenham Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Trump, William H.,	6635 McCallum St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wallace, Harold A.		
White, Atwood, Jr.,	Oak Lane,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Whitham, Lloyd B.,	5213 Green Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Woods, Walter T.,	37 High Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Young, Alan S.,	249 Harvey Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1906

Albert, Wm. E. J.,	302 Earlham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Barton, John R.,	163 Hansberry Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blum, Perry L.,	247 W. Haines St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bowden, Jno. A.		

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Brown, Joseph J.,	128 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Campbell, Edwin L.,	5356 Chew Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Christopher, Richard C.		
Coleman, Robert J.,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cookman, Earl C.,	335 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Evans, Clarence M.,	102 E. Mount Airy Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gemmi, Wilbur M.,	100 Fifth Avenue,	New York City, N. Y.
Gilpin, Alfred C.,	244 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, John J.,	115 Queen Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gouhler, Wm. J., Jr.,	High St. and Baynton St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamill, Jos. A.,	135 W. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hayes, Albert,	323 E. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hantz, T. Walker,	231 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Holton, Howard C.,	229 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Howett, Wm. H.,	111 W. Upsal St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kessemann, Ernest J.,	7806 N. 25th Street,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Keefer, Wm. Wesley,	103 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelley, E. Rudolph,	305 W. Hortter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kitchen, Philip G.,	449 Locust Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuehnle, Joseph,	1833 Bockius St., Frankford,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuestner, John, Jr.,	2646 N. 6th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lea, Roland Ellis,	332 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis, Henry C.,	51 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lindsay, Philip H.,	205 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McClurg, James,	138 Manheim St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McKinney, Jay,	213 W. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Melchin, Wm. H.,		Wingohocking Heights, Pa.
Payne, Olney R.,	220 Pelham Road,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peck, John R.,	138 Manheim St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralston, Edw. L.,		Dewey, Mont.
Rawls, Eric,		Asheville, N. C.
Riley, Chas. H.,	256 Harvey Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Robinson, Ralph R.,	240 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schaefer, Nathaniel O.,	207 Cliveden St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheble, Earl,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shoemaker, Fred. F.,	5134 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Spaulding, Eugene R.,	7211 Boyer St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sterrett, Saml. John, Jr.,	4941 Rubicam Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sweeton, Earl C.,	6340 Green Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alumni

1906

Syle, Walter S.,	188 Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tissot, Henry Leonard,	5430 Green St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Torpey, Walter T.,	Old York Road and Hunt. Park,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watson, Roy Cooper,	5333 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Yarnall, Leslie J.,	High Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1907

Benham, Arthur W.,	324 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bonnafon, Sidney,	2439 Walnut Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brooks, Amsbury M.,	208 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cameron, Harrison		
Carrigan, William, Jr.,	Green and Johnson Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Franklin T.,	Queen Lane and Wissa., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Coukley, Wm. H.,	827 S. 48th Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Coryell, Chas. M.,	304 W. Upsal St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crossan, Lawrence A.,	720 W. Allegheny Ave.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dallett, Anthony J.,	Rex Ave. and Main St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Downing, Keith,	Green St. and Johnson St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunne, Gerald,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ewing, Fleming,	60 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gilliams, Edw., Jr.,	149 E. Coulter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gorham, Walter G., Jr.,	Wissahickon Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, James,	31 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hartman, Edward O.,	2856 Main St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hartwell, Russell R.,	119 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Havens, Geo. S.,	508 Locust Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hertzog, Tinsley		
Keefer, Geo. R.,	303 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Klink, Bryon M.,	5334 Wakefield St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Maxwell, Henry Z.,	5908 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Peck, John R.,	138 Manheim St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Potter, Raymond,	48 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pursell, Henry N.,	6376 Main St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pusey, Chas. A.,	4603 Pulaski Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Reed, Henry D.,	5920 Green Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Riley, Henry C., Jr.,	250 Harvey St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Seitz, Frank L.,	Chew and Washington Lane,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shaw, William A.,	331 Earlham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shoemith, Thos.,	2860 Marshall Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Geo. Allen,	218 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

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Smith, S. T.,	1422 Girard Avenue,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Springer, Willden T.,	211 Sumac Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sylvester, William R.,	3544 N. Broad Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watt, Henry C.,	211 W. Coulter Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wells, Arthur,	33 High Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Willing, VanderVeer,	5909 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1908

Adams, Harry L.,	117 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alburger, T. L., Jr.,	5914 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlee, Edwin, Jr.,	712 W. Coulter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Avery, Walter H.,	54 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Badger, Oscar,	133 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bain, Hillyard G.,	Morton and Upsal Sts., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ball, Leland C.,	336 Manheim St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baur, John Hans,	39 E. Walnut Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Belae, Harvey D.,	32 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Braun, Roland,	6628 Green St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Clement M.,	6123 Green St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Butterworth, Henry, Jr.,	123 Pelham Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cahall, William, Jr.,	154 W. Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Campbell, Archibald,	5356 Chew St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carlile, J. Russell		
Carlile, Walter F.		
Crawford, Charles M.,	114 Phil-Ellena St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clements, Mahlon D.,	211 W. Penn St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crease, Orlando, Jr.,	6129 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Culley, Earl B.,	The Linden,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cutler, James B.,	230 School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Darrow, Anthony J.,	5541 Morris St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Darrow, Chas. B.,	5541 Morris St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Deitrick, Ira		
Dunham, C. T.,	180 Maplewood Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunn, John S.,	46 E. Sedgwick St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Elliot, Charles F.,	Oak Lane,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellis, Geo. M.		
Ewing, Herbert,	60 W. Upsal Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fahnestock, McClure,	103 W. Johnson St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Flavell, Geo. K.,	5438 Wayne Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alumni

1908

Gleason, Percy E.,	308 Pelham Road, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gramm, Harris,	5200 Wayne Avenue, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Greer, Francis K.,	321 Wister Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harmar, William Wurts,	19 E. Penn St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Holmes, Alfred R.,	Sunnyside, Thorp's Lane,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Holt, Frank D.,	Schuylkill View, Wissa.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Holt, Joseph H.,	Schuylkill View, Wissa.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelley, Wilson,	Clapier and McKean Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kirkpatrick, Robert E.,	216 W. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis, Silas W.,	51 Cliveden Avenue, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCleary, James,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McKee, John B.,	549 Pelham Road, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mears, John William,	114 E. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nevin, William M.,		Roslyn, Pa.
Old, Howard Norman,	135 Cliveden Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Patterson, William,	6330 Burbridge Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pearson, Harrison M.,	5103 Newhall Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pilling, George P.,	106 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pugh, Edward L.,	28 E. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rile, Atlee D.,	5518 Morris Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Riter, Henry G.,	6369 McCallum St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rotan, Joseph Elwood,	Oak Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schaeffer, E. B.,	21 W. Tulpehocken Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheble, Ralph L.,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sketchley, Rothwell G.,	426 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Lloyd M.,	29 E. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stauffer, Samuel E.,		E. Downingtown, Pa.
Steele, Raymond William,	545 Wister St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stoever, John Lewis,	Princeton University	
Tissot, Ernest M.,	143 W. Coulter St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tourison, William Henry,	32 E. Sedgwick St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagner, Robert,	506 Locust Avenue, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wallerstein, Edward,	253 W. Franklin St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilkinson, William,	224 W. Penn Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, Chas. D.,	163 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Carlyle P.,	Wissahickon and Park Ave.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Zuiger, William, Jr.,	314 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

1909

Austin, Charles L.,	6201 Main St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
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1909

Blanchard, Charles M.,	25 Phil-Ellena St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blanchard, W. Grieg,	25 Phil-Ellena St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Borchers, Roland W. C.,	138 W. Logan St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Matthew Barclay,	213 E. Logan St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carter, William Henry,	122 W. Upsal St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chase, Parker,	110 W. Johnson Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Deitz, Louis Scott, Jr.,	6636 McCallum St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dysart, Sam'l Atkinson		
Fagan, Thomas Zell,	514 Queen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Furman, Horace S.,	1705 Tioga Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gardiner, De Loss,	520 W. Coulter Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gardiner, Meredith Rogers,	328 Manheim St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Garrett, George B.,	7010 Main Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Godwin, James Orne, Jr.,	220 Pelham Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gummey, Robert C.,	329 Pelham Road, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hammett, William Henry,	Lincoln Drive, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harley, George,	8303 N. 27th St.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Hillman, Herbert Cecil,	52 Summit St.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Holloway, William Cecil,	202 Gowan Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Holmes, John,	4933 Knox St., Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hovey, Otis Wadsworth,	6339 Burbridge St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Inglis, Alfred Hartwell,	255 W. Rittenhouse St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelly, William Dunham, Jr.,	120 Cliveden Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenney, Richard J.,	4503 N. 17th St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Landenberger, Franklin J.,	22 Gowan Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lippincott, George E.,	431 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCown, Andrew,	6804 Emlen Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McCown, John Davis,	6804 Emlen St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthews, Chas. L., Jr.,	423 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mayburry, William, Jr.,	5430 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Middleton, Bentley,	130 E. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mann, Edward M.,	Morris St. bel. Hansberry St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Passmore, John F.,	Queen Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Phillips, H. Fitzburgh,	The Graystone,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Reckefus, Chas. H.,	431 W. Price Street, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rile, W. Mitchell,	5518 Morris St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rodgers, Kenneth F.,	252 W. Johnson St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Royal, Forrest B.,	107 School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sanborn, Robert P.,	39 Fishers Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Satterfield, Calvin, Jr.,	5322 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schefer, Earl B.,	21 Tulpehocken St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alumni

1909

Schwarz, Albert,	2209 N. Broad Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shandrew, Frank E.,	4615 Whittier St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sidebottom, Herbert G.,	5536 Wayne Ave., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheble, Ralph L.,	E. Washington Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Snyder, Chas. H.,	73 High Street, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stilz, Wallace C.,	School Lane, Germantown,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, Chas., Jr.,	336 W. Duval St., Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiers, Charles Schwartz,	53 W. Walnut Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tripp, F. Harvey, Jr.,	Morris and Hansberry Sts., Gtn.,	Phila., Pa.
Wagner, John, 3rd,	W. School Lane, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagner, Robert N.,	506 Locust Street,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Warner, John Henry,	235 Earlham Terrace, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Carlyle P.,	Wissa. and Hunting Park, Gtn.,	Philadelphia, Pa.

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